

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 16, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 38

W.L. Douglas Shoes

\$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.00 Shoes

FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas Shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care, every detail in the making is watched over by the most skilled shoemakers in this country. These are the reasons why Douglas Shoes are guaranteed to look and fit better and wear longer than any other \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoes you can buy.

Our Spring Stock is now open. We have them in all styles and leathers.

The Largest Stock of
Men's Shoes
IN BEREA

R. R. COYLE

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Corporation Tax Law Valid—Mexican Insurrection Serious—President Taft Resting at Augusta Ga.—The Veto Fight in English Parliament.

VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENT

The corporation tax law outlined by President Taft and submitted to Congress during the wrangle over the Paine-Aldrich tariff was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday; the decision being unanimous. The amount of taxes collected under this law is more than \$27,000,000. The Court bases its decision upon the fact that the tax is what it claims to be—an excise tax and not an income tax. It has been bitterly opposed from the first and its enemies are greatly disappointed that the Court holds it valid.

SITUATION IN MEXICO

As may be seen from a glance at page two, this issue, the situation in Mexico is serious. The up-ripping there is of several months duration, and just what the outcome will be no one can tell. One day the reports have it that the federal forces are in control, and the next day it would seem that the insurgents are going to have things all their own way. Much speculation is being indulged in as to the proper interpretation of our own government's action in sending troops to the Mexican border. They are there, and the militia of many states are being held in readiness to move. The department at Washington has not taken the country into its confidence unless it is true, as reported, that the move is simply an army maneuver with no intended political significance. It would seem that it will have the political significance, however. The proclamation of the Mexican President putting the country under martial law is taken to mean that the Government feels the seriousness of the rebellion.

PRESIDENT RESTING

After his visit to the Commercial Congress at Atlanta, where he made a speech last week, President Taft went to Augusta, Ga., where he is taking a rest which it is said will continue for nine days. He is playing golf and swinging leisurely on the great hotel veranda, and incidentally, of course, outlining in his mind at least his message to the extra session of Congress which is to convene on April 4th.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The veto fight is still the topic of greatest interest in Great Britain. The Government, that is the party that outlines the policies, the majority party, is pushing its advantage to the limit and there seems now to be no doubt whatever that the power of the Upper House will be limited. The lords are taking the situation very seriously and have frequently lost their temper and their dignity during the last week. Some scenes have been enacted that savor a good deal of American Congressional methods.

To Destroy Black Gunpowder.
The safest way to destroy black gunpowder is to throw it into water, thereby dissolving the saltpeter.

Captain Hobson Tours Kentucky—Serious Strike on Queen and Crescent—Republican Convention Called for Paris—Night Rider Trials—Fayette County Judge Dies—Stanley Decides Not to Run.

FOR TEMPERANCE

Capt. Hobson of Spanish-American War fame, now a member of Congress from Alabama, is touring the state in the interest of temperance. His lectures are being given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and are attracting great crowds wherever given.

Q. & C. STRIKE

A strike of the firemen on the Queen and Crescent railroad is assuming serious proportions. The cause of the strike is the objection on the part of the firemen to negroes being employed in that capacity. All trains now running are protected by armed guards and riots are reported in several places which have resulted in a number of deaths.

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN QUILTS

The agricultural demonstration train, sent out by the department at Frankfort and the State College, after proving its worth for several days, was forced to stop owing to the strike on the Queen and Crescent.

CONVENTION IN PARIS

At a meeting of the Republican Committee from the Third Railroad district at Mt. Sterling last Saturday, a convention to nominate a candidate for railroad commissioner was called to meet at Paris on May 3rd. Several candidates are in the field. The principal ones of whom are A. T. Syler, the present incumbent, Jackson Morris and H. G. Garrett.

NIGHT RIDER TRIALS

The long talked of night rider cases are up for trial in Hopkinsville this week. Some sensational evidence has been submitted such as will possibly make the outside world wake up to the fact that there are other districts in Kentucky that are noted for their lawlessness as well as the mountains. If the evi-

dence can be taken at its face value, a condition is unearthed that would put any half civilized country to shame.

CIRCUIT JUDGE DIES

Judge Watts Parker, for seventeen years Judge of the Circuit Court of Fayette County, died suddenly in Lexington, Monday morning. Judge

STOOD THE SUPREME TEST

Last week we published a very meager account of the drowning of Mr. Elihu Garrison and his son in Red Bird, Clay county. Since then we have received a letter bearing testimony to Mr. Garrison's worth as a citizen which we think deserves all the publicity it can be given. The man who writes the letter is a competent judge of men and has had a splendid opportunity to know the truth of what he speaks. It follows:

"Monday evening my old friend Elihu Garrison and his son Shelby were drowned in Red Bird some miles above the mouth of Big Creek. If there are any good men in Leslie county, and I know there are plenty, he was one of the best."

"He had been unfortunate and has a son in the penitentiary. I presided at that trial, and the boy was convicted for life on the evidence of his father, mother and sister, who were the only eye witnesses."

"My experience thru that trial convinced me that there are some people who will not swear a lie no matter what the temptation, in other words there is some virtue left in the world which will not succumb to any temptation whatever."

When we read the above testimony we were reminded of the Scripture phrase, "Who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not" and we wanted to say and do now say that, if he is correctly reported, this man not only stood the test of those who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord, but he stood the supreme test of citizenship as well.

The writer of the letter says that there are many good men in Leslie county and we are sure there are elsewhere but we need a dozen where we just have one that can take the test that Mr. Garrison took.

That was citizenship. That was loyalty to country. That was patriotism. We are inclined to think that such a man could have been trusted anywhere, everywhere.

"May his tribe increase."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE INDICTMENT

The Citizen has just received what purports to be an authentic account of the terrible killing in Clay County, Sunday afternoon, the 5th. It is a sickening story and we would not print it all if we could. We shall only give the mere details as they have come to us and ask a few questions.

General May is sitting on the porch of John Duff whose house is by the roadside on Otter Creek. Duff is just lately returned from the Penitentiary, having finished a life sentence. Governor Willson having taken a hand in the usual way in making it short. May is accused of killing eight men and admits the killing of three but has so far escaped punishment.

Sherman Meridith and his wife pass Duff's house returning from a visit to a neighbor by the name of Freeman where they had taken dinner. They are accompanied by Freeman's boy. There has been no trouble between Meridith and May but Duff and Meridith have had a contention about a division line. May calls the Meridiths back after they have passed the house and the boy warns them that they will be killed if they go. They return and are both shot and die instantly and the boy who did not return with them is shot in the heel as he runs and will die of blood poison. May escapes but is captured a week later at Winchester and confesses that he killed Meridith but says that Meridith's wife was killed by a shot fired by farmer Freeman who came up at the time of the trouble.

The above are the alleged facts—not very definite we admit, but they are sufficient for our purpose. But what of them? Nothing more than that they are a terrible indictment of the state of society among us. Three lives snuffed out and for nothing—a little difference that might have been settled by a soft answer, perhaps, or the resort to a surveyor at most. But life is considered cheaper than that. It is easier to kill than to be reasonable; it is cheaper to kill than to employ a surveyor. Is it?

But there is something else too. Can any one wonder that we have a bad name? Yes, there are heinous crimes committed elsewhere, but that does not justify or shield us in any sense. Crime is an indictment wherever it is found, and needs condemnation and not justification.

And what are we going to do about it? Get on the defensive as soon as the outside world begins to comment on it? We hope so, but we hope it will be the right kind of defense—one that will remove the cause of criticism—make criticism impossible.

The difference between us and other peoples in other cities and states is not that we have all the criminals and they none—it is, if there is any difference in their favor, that there are fewer forces among us at work to prevent, to eradicate, to control crime.

To every one disturbed by outside criticism, to every one appalled by the situation, to every one wanting to know what to do, which way to turn, how to begin, we commend our editorial of last week—The Prevention of Crime—First Step, and we hope to outline the Second Step next week.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Capital, - - \$25,000.00
Surplus, - - \$6,000.00

Perhaps you have saved a few hundred dollars which you wish to invest some place where the principal will be absolutely secure, and at the same time pay you a fair rate of interest.

Deposit your money in our Savings Department at 4% interest. Your principal is well secured, and subject to your demand when you need it. The interest is more than you would receive on a government bond, and as much as you can rightfully expect from an absolutely safe investment. We also invite you to do your general banking business with us.

A. ISAACS, Pres. J. W. STEPHENS, Vice Pres.
JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

Captain Hobson in Berea

Great Audience in Chapel, Monday Night, Hears Him Lecture on Temperance.—The Most Masterly Appeal Ever Heard from the Berea Platform.—Second Great Address, Tuesday Morning.

It was unexpected, but it was what many had been long waiting for—a real scientific, non-sentimental argument for temperance, total abstinence, prohibition.

It was unexpected in that it was not planned—had not been scheduled—came by chance, by accident, it would seem. In fact it was designed for another place. Captain Hobson was to visit just so many places in Kentucky, and Georgetown was one of the number. Mrs. Beauchamp, the President of the W. C. T. U., had the

ties. It is a poison, a toxin. A glass of beer can not be taken without reducing the efficiency of the drinker 12 per cent. Even the temperate use of alcohol lessens the vitality and the power to resist disease. So intemperance is the potent ally of all diseases. It doubles the death rate. The white corpuscles in the blood are the germ destroyers, but alcohol disarms the white corpuscles and sets them to devouring the gray matter of the brain and degeneracy follows to the fourth generation.

Of the offspring of alcoholics 83 per cent will be abnormal and one child in every five on an average will go insane and one in every 3 will be an epileptic. The life of the moderate drinker is on the average 13 years shorter than that of the total abstainer and that of the drunkard is 29 years shorter. Of all crimes 95 per cent are due to alcohol.

In all wars since 500 B. C. there have been 2,800,000 killed and wounded, but alcohol kills 700,000 Americans every year. It kills and wounds 28,000,000 every year. Each saloon kills 4, has 25 mortally wounded and 100 seriously wounded every year. The saloons are assassins and the state has just as much right to license an assassin as it has to legalize saloons. If all nations should declare war upon America she would stand a better show than against alcohol, for war kills but does not degenerate, while alcohol degenerates.

The race advances by evolution but alcohol is the destroyer that makes evolution impossible. The nations of the world have fallen in succession before it. An untainted remnant in each case has continued the struggle on virgin western soil but now there is no longer any west—no virgin soil. The race has reached its last stand. The battle is to be fought out now once and for all—the white race, and America is the battle field.

And there is a real peril. It is the saloon peril. In another respect it may be called the yellow peril. There are 400,000,000 little yellow men in eastern Asia that are more efficient than we because they are temperate—they have no alcohol problem. They can shoot as straight as we, they have more endurance and can subsist on one-twentieth of what it takes to support us. We shall fall before them within a few generations unless we conquer the foe that is sapping our efficiency.

We would die for the flag. We would suffer none to wave above it. But to maintain it on high we must conserve and increase our efficiency—our slogan must be total abstinence, absolute prohibition. One doesn't have to abstain, but he must abstain if he joins the army. One doesn't have to abstain but he must abstain if he is employed by a great industrial organization. And the prohibition is not to be of the legislature but of the people—embodied in the constitutions

Continued on last page.

NEW BANK PRESIDENT

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Berea Bank and Trust Co., held Tuesday, Mar. 7, W. H. Porter, having sold his entire stock in the Bank, tendered his resignation as president and it was accepted.

At an adjourned meeting held Friday, March 10, A. Isaacs, the former Vice-President, was elected President and J. W. Stephens was elected Vice-President.



RICHMOND P. HOBSON
Congressman from Sixth District of Alabama.

itinerary in charge. But Georgetown failed her and she offered him to Berea and Berea secured him, thanks to President Frost, a number of citizens and the Students Temperance Union acting thru its president, Mr. Horace Caldwell.

For years it has been becoming more and more evident that the old stock arguments for temperance have lost their force. Their appeal has weakened and as this conviction grew the demand has grown for a new argument, the real argument, the final, irrefutable, scientific argument, and Captain Hobson is the first so far as The Citizen knows to voice it. Certainly it is from his lips that it has first been heard in Kentucky.

But what is it, and how does it differ from the old?

In the first place it is an appeal for efficiency, for individual, for racial, for human efficiency, and a scientific demonstration is the basis of the appeal. Alcohol has no food proper-

A STORY THAT NEVER GROWS OLD

GO TO

WELCH'S and "Save the Difference."

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEEA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year \$1.00
Six Months60
Three Months35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.
The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.
Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.
Fine premiums cheap, with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.
Liberal terms given to any one who obtains new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Among other things, the automobile has taken a load off the humane society.

As yet, the aeroplane has not begun seriously to worry the automobile business.

It is better for one's aeroplane to go wrong ten miles from land horizontally than vertically.

A German woman advocates compulsory domestic service for all girls. She must live in the suburbs.

American heiresses when caught very young may be more easily trained by their titled husbands.

Five generals of the Haitian revolutionary army have been captured and shot. Presumably the private got away.

Maybe the woman who received coal when she thought she was buying eggs is in luck that it was not diamonds.

Aviator Latham has gone duck hunting in a monoplane. The innovation adds to the undesirability of being a duck.

Fresh air advocates will not be surprised to learn that a hermit who had remained indoors for forty years died of pneumonia.

Paris wants a new law to discourage dueling, the idea being to shed oratory instead of blood when some one has a grievance.

The enterprising journalist will see to it that the Hope diamond keeps true to its traditions in the matter of worrying its owners.

Possibly the Chicago thieves who were betrayed by the singing of a canary have come to the conclusion that a bird on the dump is worth two in the flat.

Funny the lightning picked out the Missouri statehouse as its objective when big, tall, glittering rods are up in New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York.

One of the scientists predicts that the women of the future will be bald-headed. Pshaw! He is dreaming. If women were bald-headed, how could they use hatpins?

The Montana bride who had never spoken to her prospective husband until a few minutes before the marriage ceremony will probably make up for her lack of loquacity.

Three thousand girls are taking a commercial course in the Boston high schools. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why schoolboys are being taught to sew and darn.

In Germany there is a dog that can speak seven words. No woman is likely to have much respect for a dog that can't make use of a more extensive vocabulary than that.

New York city is about to legislate against hatpins. Being strung on one does not improve the temper of the tired citizen who must ride home packed in a subway train.

American football may be frowned upon by European educators, but we can point with pride to the fact that our universities have not accepted anarchy as a popular sport.

East St. Louis wants eggs to be stamped with the date on which they were mated. Cannot Wizard Burbank or Wizard Edison invent a hen sufficiently intelligent to use a time clock?

The party who referred to the Smithsonian Institution as a "trash heap" evidently labors under the impression that the specimens slaughtered by Col. Roosevelt are already there.

A New York judge has decided that a wife, even though she be childless, is a man's "family" to the extent of sharing in his money. Even the law these days of women's rights is deferring to the lady.

AMERICAN ARMY SOON TO MOVE

Will Occupy Territory on the Dividing River

GEN. WOOD EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Two Regiments Are Ready and Food and Supplies are Entrained for Their Use—Madero's Chief of Staff is Missing—Cuban Policy to be Followed.

San Antonio.—The Ninth and Eleventh Cavalry regiments, which constitute the most mobile army of the divisional army now mobilizing at Ft. Sam Houston, are to be prepared within two or three days to move to the border of Mexico, probably to Laredo on the Rio Grande.

No official announcement of this fact has come from Gen. William H. Carter in command of the division.

News of the preparations of these two cavalry regiments for immediate service at Laredo or beyond has filtered through all the officers' messes on the big camp field at Fort Sam Houston.

Coupled with comment upon this very definite bit of information there is a general belief that the throwing of the cavalry army to the nearest railroad point on the border is to be only a prelude to a general advance on the part of the division.

With the arrival of Gen. Wood, chief of staff, from Washington, definite orders for the moving of all the troops that will be then assembled at Fort Sam Houston will follow.

El Paso.—Eduardo Hay, chief of staff on Madero's insurrecto army, who was either killed or wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Casas Grandes, was a graduate of Notre Dame university at South Bend, Ind., being a member of the class of 1901, and one of the star football men on the team of that year.

FATAL MINE ACCIDENTS.

Captain Rescued After Many Hours' Entombment—Narrow Escapes.

Gilbert, Minn.—Capt. Benby, of the Elba mine, who, with two miners, was entombed in a shaft 150 feet below the surface on account of a cave-in, was rescued alive.

The two miners, however, met what might have been instant death, as the bodies were bruised and crushed.

Virginia, Minn.—Five bodies have been recovered from the Norman Open Pit Mine, where an avalanche buried workmen.

According to a statement given out by the Oliver Mining Co., eight known dead are still in the mine, one accounted for and four injured. According to information more escaped than was supposed.

PINIONED BESIDE DEAD HUSBAND.

Rescuers Dig Fifty Feet to Save a Woman's Life.

Goldfield, Nev.—Mrs. B. B. Mason, one of nine persons buried by the snowslide that demolished the plant of the Hydro Electric Co., was taken out alive by a rescue party, who dug through 50 feet of snow to the little cabin in which Mason lived.

The woman was found pinioned in her bed, and by her side was her husband, who had been instantly killed.

Her First Alligator.

New Iberia, La.—Miss Katherine Elkins, daughter of the late senator from West Virginia, reached here, a member of the houseboat party of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, of Chicago. After spending a week in the bayous of the Atchafalaya swamps, in ascending a lagoon Miss Elkins shot and killed her first alligator.

Ball Player Killed.

Etowah, Tenn.—Chief Fairbanks, 23, of Minneapolis, Minn., was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff T. E. Ivins, who says he shot in self-defense. Fairbanks claimed to be a ball player and to be en route south. He had been spending the past month at Etowah in preparation for the coming season.

Estate of Mrs. Eddy.

Concord, N. H.—A valuation of \$2,512,146 is placed on the estate in New Hampshire of the late Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church. The appraiser's report was filed in court by Gen. Henry M. Baker, of Bow, executor of the estate.

Havana.—By defeating the North Dakota team 10 to 0 the nine of the Nebraska became the champions of the Atlantic fleet.

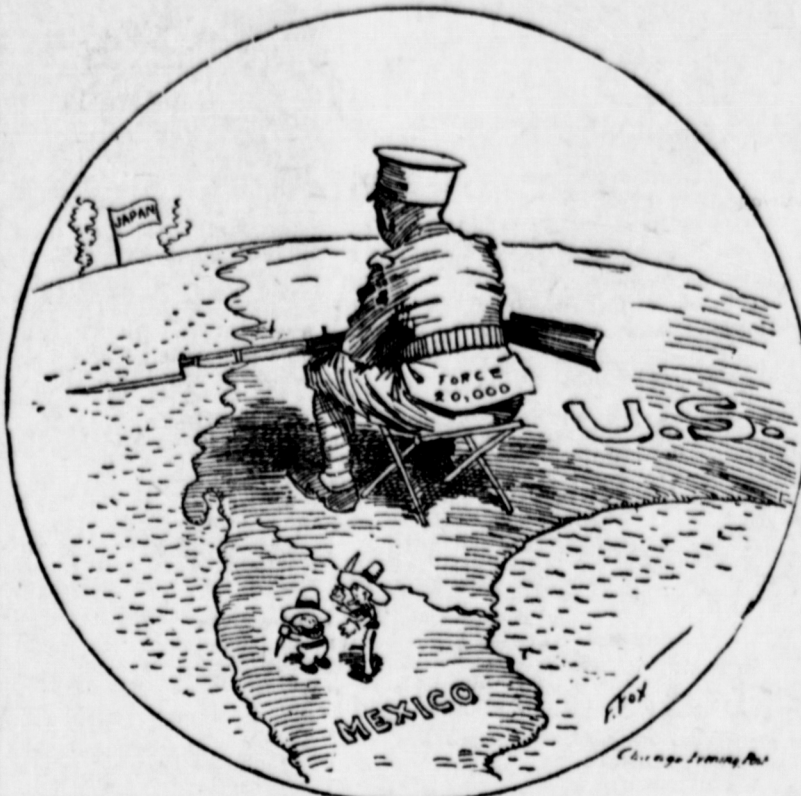
Swiss Diplomat Dies.

Washington.—Word was received of the death of Dr. E. Brenner, a member of the Swiss federal council. He was elected to the council of 1897 and was president of the confederation in 1901 and 1908.

Anxiety Felt for Archduchess.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Archduchess Stephanie, Countess Lonyay, the second daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, is seriously ill. Her condition is the cause of grave anxiety.

WATCHING THAT MEXICAN "REVOLUTION"



JAPAN TREATY BEST

TAFT COMMENDS CONGRESS, BUT ALSO CENSURES IN ATLANTA SPEECH.

PLEADS FOR CANADA PACT

Declares Failure to Enact Reciprocity Agreement Was Greatest Disappointment of Sixty-First Session—"Holds Up" D. R. Francis for \$1,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—In an address before the Southern Commercial Congress Friday President Taft declared that the failure to enact reciprocity with Canada was the greatest disappointment of the Sixty-first congress, and that the greatest achievement was the ratification of the treaty with Japan.

He reached the convention hall shortly before 12 o'clock and was given a tremendous ovation.

The president was introduced by former Governor Francis of Missouri.

At the close of the speechmaking a roll call of the states resulted in \$27,000 being subscribed for the continuation of the work of the Southern Commercial Congress. When the state of Missouri was reached in the midst of the roll call, President Taft seized the gavel from the hands of former Governor Francis of that state and, taking charge of the convention, called on Missouri for a subscription. Mr. Francis, caught unawares, responded that he was not authorized to subscribe anything for his state's commercial bodies.

"We are not from Missouri, but we must be shown," replied the president. "What will Missouri do?"

"I will subscribe \$1,000 and am sure my state will assume as much more," said Mr. Francis.

After reviewing the remarkable industrial and commercial growth of the south, President Taft referred to the last congress as follows:

"The Sixty-first congress just closed has enacted more useful and progressive legislation in its three sessions than any congress since the war.

"One of the crying evils of the present day is the expense of litigation. This congress has passed an act making substantial reductions in the cost of appealing cases from the courts of first instance to the courts of appeals."

The president then enumerated several other laws that were passed.

"A great disappointment of the session," he continued, "was the final defeat of a permanent tariff board.

"Finally, and the most important thing which was done in the session just closed, was the ratification of the treaty with Japan.

"Of course, the greatest disappointment of the session was the failure of the senate to follow the lead of the house in ratifying the reciprocity agreement made with Canada.

"When we entered upon the negotiations I authorized the secretary of state and his commissioners to offer free trade in everything, but this Canada could not grant us.

"Canada is at the parting of the ways. If we now reject this opportunity we shall throw away an opportunity for mutual benefit not likely to recur.

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

"Under my promise to use my utmost efforts to secure the ratification of this agreement by congress I have felt it my duty upon the failure of the senate to act to call an extra session for the purpose of securing the ratification of the agreement. I feel confident that a test of six months of this agreement will so vindicate the wisdom of adopting it as to remove it from political discussion thereafter."

BALLINGER RESIGNS

PRESENTS RESIGNATION AND TAFT APPOINTS W. L. FISHER.

Retiring Official Bases His Request Entirely Upon His Health and Receives Warm Praise From President.

Washington.—Richard A. Ballinger's resignation as secretary of the interior was accepted by President Taft and Walter L. Fisher of Chicago was Tuesday appointed as his successor.

Mr. Ballinger tendered his resignation in a letter on January 19, being on the condition of his health. The president replied at once, expressing his confidence in Secretary Ballinger, his reluctance to accept his resignation, and requested the secretary to remain in office until the close of the session of congress. Immediately on the adjournment of congress Secretary Ballinger renewed his request.

Tuesday President Taft, in a letter, formally accepted the resignation and Mr. Fisher was appointed as his successor, his commission being signed immediately by the president. Mr. Fisher will take office immediately.

"I have had the fullest opportunity," the president says in his letter accepting the resignation, "to know you, to know your standards of service to the government and the public, to know your motives, to know how you have administered your office and to know the motives of those who have assailed you."

And in the conclusion of his letter the president declares that "every fiber of my nature rebels against such hypocrisy" (referring to the attacks on Ballinger's character) "and nerves me to fight such a combination and such methods to the bitter end, lest success in this instance may form a demoralizing precedent. But personal consideration for you and yours makes me feel that I have no right to ask for a further sacrifice."

The president goes on to declare it evident that he has been himself the ultimate object of the attack, and says that to insist on Mr. Ballinger's remaining in office "with the prospects of further efforts against you, is selfishly to impose on you more of a burden than I ought to impose."

"There is no telling at this time how long the big army sent to the Mexican frontier will have to remain there. It will not be withdrawn until the revolution has been crushed out and until conditions in Mexico are much more stable than they now are believed to be.

"The situation in lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than at any other point. It was reported that the revolutionists were exceptionally strong there, and threatened to set up a government independent of either that of Diaz or of the revolutionists to the east. The line between the United States and lower California is but an imaginary one, and a revolutionary government there would be a source of constant worry."

Let Contract for N. Y. Postoffice.

New York.—The contract for the New York city postoffice was awarded to the Fuller Construction company of New York at its bid of \$2,615,267.

Liner Has Stormy Voyage.

New York.—After one of the stormiest trips of her whole experience the Mauretania arrived Friday nearly twelve hours late. All the way over she bucked head seas and heavy winds, so that her average speed was cut down to 24.36 knots an hour.

Women Win Eight-Hour Law.

Olympia, Wash.—The legislature closed its session Friday. Among measures passed was an eight-hour law for women workers and an employees' compensation act.

Lives of Crew Saved.

Little Island, Va.—The imperiled crew of the stranded steamer Manchuria was saved Thursday. Nine members of the crew were landed in a breeches buoy.

Actress Weds Rich Chinese.

Vancouver, Wash.—Miss Anita Deschontz, an unusually attractive actress, twenty-two years old, was Thursday married here to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hoquiam, Wash. She is of Spanish descent. Her home was in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cows Uncover Pot of Coin.

Dixon, Ill.—Cows eating from a strawstack near Walnut, Ill., Friday, uncovered an iron pail containing a quantity of gold and silver coins thought to be a portion of the plunder from the bank of Walnut, which was robbed recently.

Let Contract for N. Y. Post Office.

New York.—The contract for the New York city post office was awarded Friday to the Fuller Construction company of New York at its bid of \$2,615,267.

Actress Weds Rich Chinese.

Vancouver, Wash.—Miss Anita Deschontz, an unusually attractive actress, twenty-two years old, was Thursday married here to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hoquiam, Wash. She is of Spanish descent. Her home was in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lives of Crew Saved.

Little Island, Va.—The imperiled crew of the stranded steamer Manchuria was saved Thursday. Nine members of the crew were landed in a breeches buoy.

U. S. WILL STOP WAR

SECURITY ABANDONED AS TO MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO MEXICAN BORDER.

STATEMENT FROM TAFT PARTY

American Soldiers Will Stop Filibustering and Smuggling of Arms Across Frontier—Situation in Lower California Causes Anxiety.

Washington.—A correspondent, who is accompanying President Taft on his journey to Atlanta, Ga., declares in a dispatch received here Thursday night that the administration has decided to no longer hold back its reasons for the sudden assembling of American troops in Texas along the Mexican border.

The United States government proposes to see that the Mexican revolution comes to a quick end and peace be established in the republic. The dispatch asserts that all aid possible for the United States government to give to Diaz will be given. Other sources in Washington take an opposite view and declare it is the intention of this government to overthrow the Diaz regime.

One report received declares that Mexico City is hemmed in by rebels and will be cut off from communication with the outside world March 11.

The dispatch referred to, dated Charlottesville, Va., through which place the president's train passed, follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away.

"The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end.

"The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.

"It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent government will speedily come to a close.

"President Taft, on his way to Atlanta and Augusta for a ten days vacation, appeared well satisfied with the situation.

"There is a general belief that the rapid movement of troops into Texas and southern California will so speedily accomplish its purpose that the net results in the end will constitute a valuable lesson in quick mobilization of an effective fighting force that will prove a revelation to the country at large, to the critics of the army in particular, and a justification of the diplomatically worded explanations that have been given out from official sources in Washington.

"There no longer is reason to doubt that the sudden move on the part of the American government was the result of either unofficial representations of foreign governments regarding the situation in Mexico or the intimation that several of the European powers were sounding each other as to the desirability of making representations to the United States at an early date. At any rate, the matter was put up to the administration in such a way as to call for the quickest sort of action. The necessity for this speed of mobilization was seized upon by the war department as a heaven-sent opportunity to answer critics both in and out of congress, and that interpretation was put upon the movement.

"There was little doubt in the minds of these officials that the true meaning of the 'maneuvers' soon would be known and the logical interpretation so quickly put upon the movement of the troops unquestionably disconcerted the administration officials, from President Taft down.

"There is no telling at this time how long the big army sent to the Mexican frontier will have to remain there. It will not be withdrawn until the revolution has been crushed out and until conditions in Mexico are much more stable than they now are believed to be.

"The situation in lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than at any other point. It was reported that the revolutionists were exceptionally strong there, and threatened to set up a government independent of either that of Diaz or of the revolutionists to the east. The line between the United States and lower California is but an imaginary one, and a revolutionary government there would be a source of constant worry."

Let Contract for N. Y. Postoffice.

New York.—The contract for the New York city postoffice was awarded to the Fuller Construction company of New York at its bid of \$2,615,267.

Liner Has Stormy Voyage.

New York.—After one of the stormiest trips of her whole experience the Mauretania arrived Friday nearly twelve hours late. All the way over she bucked head seas and heavy winds, so that her average speed was cut down to 24.36 knots an hour.

Women Win Eight-Hour Law.

Olympia, Wash.—The legislature closed its session Friday. Among measures passed was an eight-hour law for women workers and an employees' compensation act.

Lives of Crew Saved.

Little Island, Va.—The imperiled crew of the stranded steamer Manchuria was saved Thursday. Nine members of the crew were landed in a breeches buoy.

Actress Weds Rich Chinese.

Vancouver, Wash.—Miss Anita Deschontz, an unusually attractive actress, twenty-two years old, was Thursday married here to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hoquiam, Wash. She is of Spanish descent. Her home was in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cows Uncover Pot of Coin.

Dixon, Ill.—Cows eating from a strawstack near Walnut, Ill., Friday, uncovered an iron pail containing a quantity of gold and silver coins thought to be a portion of the plunder from the bank of Walnut, which was robbed recently.

Let Contract for N. Y. Post Office.

New York.—The contract for the New York city post office was awarded Friday to the Fuller Construction company of New York at its bid of \$2,615,267.

Actress Weds Rich Chinese.

Vancouver, Wash.—Miss Anita Deschontz, an unusually attractive actress, twenty-two years old, was Thursday married here to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hoquiam, Wash. She is of Spanish descent. Her home was in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lives of Crew Saved.

Little Island, Va.—The imperiled crew of the stranded steamer Manchuria was saved Thursday. Nine members of the crew were landed in a breeches buoy.

Temperance

LIQUOR HABITS IN ENGLAND

Military Man Gives His Views in Medical Temperance Review—Cost to Each Officer.

The Medical Temperance Review of London, says: It is not often that we get such a candid confession of the bibulous habits of the higher classes as we find in a communication recently sent to one of the London dailies. The writer is a military man, and writes to explain the impossibility for an officer in the army to live on the stipend which the authorities give. The officers provide and pay for the food and drink in the regimental officers' mess. It is needless to say that most of them drink wine, beer and spirits, and this, of course, as we all know, is generally a very heavy item in the expenditure. We, however, should not have ventured to estimate the amount which an average officer would drink per day as high as this correspondent does, who evidently knows all about it. We should, probably, have been charged with exaggeration, and the extravagance and intemperance, which a certain class of writers is so fond of attributing to temperance works. But let our military correspondent speak for himself.

He says: "This is a specimen of an average middle-aged officer's routine. After breakfast a couple of cigarettes. Parade at 8.45 to 11 a. m., then a couple of glasses of beer and a cigarette. One p. m. lunch; a couple of glasses of beer, and if a piece of cake is eaten, then a glass of Marsala ('wine no gentleman should drink', as Thackeray puts it). Some time during the afternoon, on his return from a walk or ride, a whisky and soda. There is a rubber from 6 p. m. until it is time to change for dinner. It is pure vice, but many a man has a sherry and bitters either before or after he changes. At dinner a reputed pint of claret, a whisky and soda, or a couple of glasses of beer is the usual thing. After dinner a couple of glasses of wine before a move is made to the ante-room, and from then on until bedtime nobody can say another whisky and soda is extravagant over one's rubber or read, or even over one's spell of study. The hot grog nightcap is a thing of the past. In hot climates there would be a great many lemon squashes and gin-and-ginger beers. In cold climates, Newfoundland port takes the place of the morning beer. No general on earth would call other than temperate an officer who spent his day as described. Certainly well-to-do people in the city get through more than that per diem. And British officers avoid absinthe, so near to a Frenchman, and the big swillings of beer indulged in by German officers occasionally. But it costs more than a pound a month. The £6 a year, which is known as 'mess allowance,' was formerly known as 'Regent's allowance,' and by old regulations, was paid into the wine fund for the purpose of letting every officer drink his Majesty's health, free of cost, after dinner. That sum is now devoted to the general expenses of a mess."

This is indeed a naive confession and repudiation of intemperance. We are certainly glad to hear that there have been some improvements on past customs, and we do not doubt that there is not so much obvious drunkenness as there used to be. We are not quite so sure that there is much less drink consumed, but it appears to be spread over the twenty-four hours in a fashion which enables the drinkers to maintain some control over their reasoning faculties. It is a matter for congratulation, both to them and us, whom they have to defend, that they do not drink absinthe and "big swillings of beer." But, nevertheless, let us add up what they do drink on the average, and see how that compares with the physiological limit of moderation on the most generous scale. We find, then, that six glasses of beer a day, two in the morning, two at lunch, and two at dinner, are considered necessary. In addition, one glass of Marsala, a whisky and soda in the afternoon, and sherry and bitters before dinner. Two glasses of wine after dinner, and another whisky and soda. The quantity of whisky is not stated, and, as we do not wish to exaggerate in the least, we will assume that it is not more than a small wineglassful (say two ounces) on each occasion.

Now, how does this work out as regards alcohol?

Six glasses of beer (3 pints), equals four ounces alcohol; four glasses of wine (half-pint), equals two ounces alcohol; four ounces of whisky, equals two ounces alcohol; total, eight ounces.

We have rather underestimated the

EXPECT DIRT WILL FLY SOON

Covington & Owenton Railroad
A Sure Thing

ALL CONDITIONS NEARLY MET

Only a Few More Shares to Sell and Grading Will Commence—Further Extension of the Road to Frankfort Is Expected.

Owenton.—Only a few more shares of stock remain to be disposed of, when the grading will begin according to promise on the electric line between Covington and Owenton.

The work has been slow but it has been constantly pushed to consummation and soon as the remaining four hundred shares of stock have been sold, work will begin. The people of Owen certainly need an outlet with the enormous amount of freight shipped into this county and the bountiful crops grown here and a large number of cattle and hogs shipped each year the road will be a paying proposition.

When once a road is constructed to Owenton it will not be many years before it will go on through to the capital at Frankfort thereby furnishing a direct line through north and south.

BLOODSHED IN STRIKE.

Deputy Sheriffs Killed—Physicians Accompany All Trains.

Somerset.—The strike of the firemen on the Queen & Crescent route of the Southern railway reached a crisis here and engineers and firemen are refusing to go out for fear of being shot by supposed sympathizers of the strikers along the route between here and Glen Mary, Tenn., as ten men are reported killed.

Physicians are carried on all trains for emergency cases.

Stearns.—H. M. Hollaway, deputy sheriff, was shot and killed while guarding the Q. & C. coal chutes. He was shot from ambush. Deputy Sheriff Lovett was also killed at the same time.

BOYS AFTER PRIZES.

Corn Clubs Reorganized—Great Interest Manifested.

Somerset.—The Pulaski County Boys' Corn club has been reorganized with a much larger membership. There are about 150 members. The county has offered a prize of \$200 for the boy growing the largest amount of corn per acre at the smallest cost. Last year Truesdale Wilson raised 126 bushels to the acre and his name was heralded as one of the best corn growers in Kentucky. He won \$100 in prizes. This year's crop is expected to be much better than last.

FLOUR MILL BURNED.

Wingo.—The big roller mill belonging to H. B. Carlton was destroyed by fire at a loss of several thousand dollars. This mill was one of the oldest and best-equipped flouring mills in western Kentucky. There was only a small amount of insurance as Mr. Carlton had let two policies lapse about three weeks ago. Besides the house and machinery being a total loss there were 200 barrels of flour and a large quantity of grain destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MONEY FOR SHEEP KILLED.

Paris.—County Clerk Paton has received from the auditor of claims at Frankfort the money due the farmers of Bourbon county for sheep killed by dogs during the past year. The total amount realized from the dog tax in Bourbon county was \$1,147.20, while the sheep claims totaled \$5,336. The claims were prorated at about 33 per cent.

CARLISLE GETS CONVENTION.

Carlisle.—It is announced that the 1911 convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and the Bible schools of the Christian church in the eighth district of Kentucky will be held in this city May 17, 18 and 19. The district is composed of the counties of Bourbon, Clark, Montgomery, Bath, Harrison, Nicholas and others in this section. There will be a large attendance of delegates from every church of the district.

WILL GET FIFTY MIKADOS.

Lexington.—The Queen & Crescent is planning to add 50 new locomotives to its motive power. They will be of the Mikado type, with wheel base of 78 inches, which have been found suitable for the curve and grade of the road.

TOBACCO BARN BURNS.

Sideview.—A large tobacco barn belonging to Earl Farris was burned with all its contents, consisting of 35,000 pounds of tobacco, farm implements and chickens. The loss is about \$6,000, with insurance of \$4,000. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

Louisville.—Water rates were cut 10 per cent on flat and 12 per cent on meter service by the board of water works.

ONLY THE FURNITURE LEFT

Two States Bank Seems to Be An Absolute Failure—Cashier Missing.

Stephensport.—Only the fixtures are left at the Two States bank of this place, which closed its doors. Cashier J. S. Adair is gone. Those investigating the bank's affairs have been unable to locate him. Developments show the bank was looted before the doors were closed and that the woman assistant cashier, Miss Edna Payne, who often was left in charge of the concern when Adair was away on frequent business trips, lost the savings of a lifetime as well as those of her mother, which had been invested in the institution.

"The bank is ruined," said Orlando Smith, one of the heaviest stockholders, "and any number of my associates are insolvent. They won't be able to begin to meet the double liability bank act."

Adair, it is said, borrowed \$27,000 of the bank's funds and stockholders declare other collateral held by the bank and thought to be worthless, was obtained for the bank through him, likely trebling the original sum thought lost.



WILLIAM O. BRADLEY,

United States Senator From Kentucky.

PUBLISHERS CONVENE AT NICHOLASVILLE.

A Talk on Advertising a Feature of the Meeting—Jolly Good Time Reported.

Nicholasville.—The Eighth District Publishers' League met here. About twenty members were present. J. B. Stearns, editor of the Jessamine News and president of the league, presided. Ed Shinnick, of the Shelbyville Record, gave a talk on advertising. Former Mayor C. E. Woods, of Richmond, read a paper on "How to Get There," and T. Sanders Orr, of Harrodsburg, made some remarks on the "Editor in Politics." A general discussion followed pertaining to the interests of the press of the state and district. Immediately preceding the meeting the visitors and local newspaper people were entertained at luncheon by H. M. McCarty and J. B. Stearns at the home of the latter.

AWARDS CONTRACT FOR JAIL.

Morehead.—The Rowan county court, in special session, awarded the contract for the new county jail to the Bluestone Co. and for the fixtures to the Stewart Iron Works Co.

BROTHER OF CARRIE NATION.

Lancaster.—The famous old Camp Dick Robinson homestead and seven acres adjoining was sold by Thomas Moore to Jacob Trumbo, of Clark county, for \$4,700. Mr. Moore, who is a half-brother of Carrie Nation, the "saloon buster," will move with his family to Lexington.

DEATH UNDER FALLING TREE.

Whitesburg.—Watson Fleming, 20, was instantly killed by a falling tree. Most of his head was torn to shreds. His brother, John Fleming, who was cutting timber nearby, felled the tree without giving him warning.

GOES TO BRAZIL.

Glasgow.—J. W. Krueger, son-in-law of H. C. Trigg, the well-known Glasgow capitalist, will leave in a few days for Brazil, where he has accepted a position as auditor of a railroad. Mr. Krueger spent last year in Brazil, but owing to the climate he felt that he had better remain here, but the company offered him \$10,000 a year and he will remain. Mrs. Krueger, formerly Miss Mary Frances Trigg, will return with him.

Paris.—A petition of bankruptcy was filed in the federal court by King Redmon, a hardware and tinware merchant. The liabilities are \$8,407.99, and the assets \$3,962.13. No reason is assigned for the failure.

Carlisle.—The complete assessment in Nicholas county, which has been sent to Frankfort to be examined by the board of equalization, shows only 12 diamonds were listed in the county and these were valued at \$890.

Hazard.—W. R. Richards, for Jones Bros., general contractors, who are building the Lexington & Eastern railroad through the mountains, denies that the two Bulgarians who were injured in a dynamite explosion near Hazard recently were employed by a subcontractor under his firm.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD IS ORDERED

Lincoln Way to Be Made Into a Boulevard.

HARDIN COUNTY LEADS THE WAY

Bridge Over Salt River at West Point Also Subject of Court Order—Automobile Road Creating Some Interest.

Elizabethtown.—The Hardin county fiscal court has taken definite steps to improve the "Lincoln Way," on the L. & N. pike.

County Surveyor J. P. McNary has been authorized to survey the pike from West Point, the northern limit of the county, to Upton, the southern limit, and to have all obstructions, such as telephone poles, fences and buildings moved from the right-of-way, thirty feet from the center of the highway.

Salt River Bridge.

The court has also instructed County Attorney J. W. Boyd to take active steps toward building the Salt river bridge at West Point and to take legal action if necessary.

Hardin county has already been improving the pike for several years by remacadamizing and further improvements along this line will be made in the near future.

"The Lincoln Way," in Hardin county, is already in a good condition.

The tract of inferior road and the lack of a bridge across Salt river are the only drawbacks to making "The Lincoln Way" one of the longest automobile routes in the United States, as there are excellent roads from the East to Louisville and from Nashville to Chattanooga and Atlanta, Ga.

Trolley Line Route.

"The Lincoln Way" would also furnish an excellent trolley route from Louisville to the Lincoln Park, the Mammoth Cave and thence to Glasgow, the only unimproved road between Louisville and Glasgow being a ten-mile gap between this city and Hodgenville. A traction line has been surveyed from West Point to this city and an electric line has been surveyed from Glasgow to the Mammoth Cave, to the Lincoln Park and thence to Hodgenville, and the promoters of this line propose to begin construction on the road next spring.

Kentucky State News Items

Frankfort.—Tiny brides in short skirts and of the giggling variety are becoming fashionable and the rage in this city. Three misses under 16 were married to bridegrooms under 24.

Elizabethtown.—Charles W. Greer, of Louisville, was holding conferences in regard to reorganizing the defunct Kentucky and Indiana bank, at West Point.

The board of valuation and assessment fixed the final assessment of the Louisville & Eastern railroad at \$100,000, an increase of \$63,000 over the assessment of last year.

Louisville.—December and May plighted when Allen Q. Riddle, 80, was married to Miss Curdie Sturgill, 28, after a courtship of but a few days. The wedding came as a surprise.

Mayfield.—The two-story residence of Mrs. M. B. Landrum was destroyed by fire. The house was owned by Mrs. Landrum and John W. Landrum. It was known as the old Hocker boarding house. Insurance will fully cover the loss.

Shelbyville.—Mrs. Amanda J. White, the widow of Joseph S. White, a section foreman killed by a C. & O. train, February 24, filed suit against the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapeake & Ohio to recover damages in the sum of \$20,000.

Campbellsville.—Cliff Webster, the father of Emma Jane Scott, 14, who ran away with Ed Scott about 10 days ago, and was taken from her husband by Webster when boarding a train for Florida, has brought his daughter home.

Lexington.—The official investigation into the traffic in votes in the counties of Floyd, Magoffin and Knott, recently inaugurated by Circuit Judge Gardner and Commonwealth's Attorney William H. May, promises to rival the revelations recently made in Adams county, Ohio.

Louisville.—That Louisville has a good chance of landing the 1912 convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association is the word brought by President T. M. Brown, of the Louisville Hardware club, from Washington, where he attended the organization's annual meeting.

Franklin.—While handling a revolver in the home of Price Watson a negro accidentally discharged the firearm, the ball passing through the body of Mr. Watson's four-year-old son. Physicians are hopeful for the recovery of the child.

TRAINS SOON TO BE RUNNING.

Versailles.—From present indications trains will be running over the Kentucky Highlands branch of the L. & N. railroad between this city and Frankfort by April 15.

WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT

Head of Transylvania Tendered His Resignation After Atlanta Church Offered Him Its Pulpit.



Lexington.—As President R. H. Crossfield insists upon definite action being taken as soon as possible upon his resignation by the board of curators of Transylvania university, there seems little doubt that he will become the pastor of the First Christian church at Atlanta, Ga., and that Transylvania will have a new president when the school term begins next September, although President Crossfield states that he has not yet formally accepted the call of the Atlanta church.

The executive committee of the board received a telegram from President Crossfield, who is at Pomona, Cal., in which he asks that some action be promptly taken on his resignation. It is understood that as the members of the committee have the impression that President Crossfield is anxious to accept the Atlanta call, it is considered probable that the resignation will be accepted, to take place at the end of the present school term.

TREE FELL ON HIM.

Farmer Knocked on Head and Probably Fatally Injured.

Linwood.—While cutting down a tree "Bub" Walsh, a farmer, was struck on the head by a falling limb and probably fatally injured. The limb, which was a large one, is believed to have been broken by the elect and the bolt in cutting on the tree knocked it loose. When it began falling Mr. Walsh started to run, but was caught in the brush. Physicians who attended him report his condition serious.

FORT THOMAS DESERTED.

Covington.—With the departure of the 2d infantry for Hawaii what appears to be all but the final chapter in the passing of Ft. Thomas will have been written. The war scare along the Mexican border seems to have been the rock on which the hopes of the well wishers of the post were dashed. A company of the 10th infantry was to have remained at the post for an indefinite time, but a telegram was received from Washington ordering the company to join the regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. By the first of April the post will have been denuded of all property with the exception of the buildings.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Change in Plans Announced for L. & E. Railway.

Whitesburg.—It is now stated that a further extension of the Lexington & Eastern railroad from Potters Fork in the coal fields, will be let for construction, but instead of passing down Elkhorn, as previously announced, the line will pass through the headwaters of Elkhorn and Boone's Fork, through the Cumberland mountain at Pound Gap, by tunnel, and enter Virginia via Pound and so on through Wise county.

KENTUCKY ON RAMPAGE.

Ford.—The rains here swelled the Kentucky river 12 feet. Reports from Hazard state a good run of logs passed there safely handled at booms above lock No. 12. The two lumber companies at this place already have about a four months' run and in addition with this will be able to run far into the summer.

Pound.—E. B. Robinson, postmaster, one of the best-known men of the Kentucky-Virginia border, became suddenly insane.

Nolin.—The Nolin Banking Co. has gone into voluntary liquidation. The depositors were paid in full and it is thought that the stockholders will not suffer any great loss. The bank will be reorganized.

London.—Matt Pigg, deputy jailer, was stabbed four times, and it is thought he can not live. L. P. Thompson, court stenographer, is in jail in default of bond, charged with the cutting. Thompson is a son of Deputy United States Marshal George Thompson.

Madisonville.—The Elks gave a big celebration, the anniversary of the lodge here. A banquet was served at which Congressman Ollie James spoke.

FARMER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Glasgow.—V. H. Hildreth, a wealthy farmer who lives three miles from town, was badly injured. He attempted to drive out of the new planing mill shed when he was caught between the top of the door and the wagon seat and crushed. He was carried home on a cot, but the extent of his injuries can not yet be told.

REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for Mar. 26, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT—"Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."—Psa. 144:15.

The object of the first century of the divided kingdom and its lessons was to develop and train a people of God, through whom to make the whole world a people of God. Salvation for the individual and for the human race. The united kingdom did a great work in this direction. But the time came when there was danger of its failure. Hence came the divided kingdom, through which there was a double experiment in the development of the kingdom of God.

The period covered was about 90 years B. C., 982 to 893. The country was Palestine, within its usual boundaries. The course of development runs in two lines: The royal, the course as represented by the kings, the civil history, and the religious development, represented largely by the prophets.

The kingdom of Judah was about half as large as Israel. Its capital was Jerusalem, and the temple was the religious center. Large numbers of the more religious people came to Judah from Israel. Judah was sheltered from attack on the north by Israel's being between them and the nearest and most dangerous enemies, while a desert was a great defense on the south. This position also saved them from close contact with heathenism and its degradations.

The leading kings were Rehoboam, 17 years; Asa, 40 years; Jehoshaphat, 25 years. Under Asa and Jehoshaphat there were great religious revivals and religious reforms, alternating with declines. Here was a great struggle between good and evil, and the good seems to have gained. In a few cases there were revelations from God. He did everything he could to keep the people obedient to his laws, and train them in the religious life, that they might be the kingdom of God to bless the world. There were a few prophets of whom little is known save their names. The conflict of religion with evil in Judah, though not ending in complete victory, made a decided gain for the right.

Why do we celebrate and praise our forefathers? Not simply because they were stout hearted. Many a freebooter and many a soldier of fortune has been that. It is because they were stout hearted for an ideal, their ideal and ours, civil and religious liberty; and whenever and wherever men and women thus devoted themselves to ideal and not material things, there the world's heroes are born, and born to be free.

Some blessings come to us, not in spite of, but just because of, our hostile environment. The stimulus of hostile climate produces the robust race. Where nature always smiles and everything is friendly there is no such thing as beneficent discipline, and a soft, languid race is perpetuated. The man of the temperate zone owes his superior physical vigor, his keener mental capacity, his alertness, his inventiveness, very much to the climatic conditions under which he lives. He is forced to activity, and so he quickly outstrips his languid neighbor of the tropics.

The kingdom of Israel contained 9,400 square miles. It was a much more fertile country than Judah. Its territory lay between Judah and Syria, so that it was in close contact on three sides with heathen nations, who had the activity and physical qualities of tribes which loved excursions into other countries for booty. Of the nine kings parallel with the four kings of Judah, it is worth while to remember Jeroboam, 22 years; Omri, 12; Ahab, 22. Jezebel, Ahab's heathen queen, was the most influential factor in the religious decline. The kingdom was subject to revolutions, and the nine kings of this period belong to five dynasties.

The stories of these hero-prophets should become familiar in their main incidents to all the children, who can see what brave, heroic men can do, when they are in earnest for the right. Elijah preached God Almighty, his truth, his laws, his power to help, and the absolute necessity of being loyal to him, if the individual or the nation would prosper by a life worth the living.

For all the children the teacher can make a most profitable review by a plan used by a successful friend. He took a large sheet of heavy paper, say 12 by 15 inches, and drawing a line down the center, on the left hand side wrote a series of questions in letters so large as to be easily seen by all the class. On the right side of the line he wrote the answers. These questions were given to the class, and they read the answers two or three times. Then the paper was folded in the middle, so that the answers were out of sight, while the questions were still before the class, and they were to show how well they had learned the lesson. Such a review can be made very effective.

From the first there was religious deterioration, from the worship of Jehovah by golden calves to the worship of Baal with all its licentious rites. So that true religion was almost obliterated. The Moabite Stone with its records of this time is still preserved in the Louvre, Paris. Here the true religion in its conflict with heathenism suffered an almost entire and desperate defeat for a time. But there was a rally and reformation under Elijah and Elisha; which was continued and advanced by Jehu, through his annihilation of Jezebel and her children.

INDUSTRY IN TRADE

Moderate Improvement Shown and Small Buying, Especially in Dry Goods, Very Noticeable.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

The moderate improvement in industrial and trade conditions since the beginning of the year continues. Two important elements of strength in the situation are the existing low stocks of merchandise and the existing large stock of money. Certain developments not directly associated with the trade itself have caused a more conservative feeling in iron and steel, although evidences of improvement continue to multiply. These signs of progress include a further substantial increase in unfilled orders on hand by the leading producer and an expansion of 35,000 tons in the output of pig iron during February, the first gain reported in nearly a year.

Dry Goods Moving.

Business in the primary dry goods market continues generally in restricted volume and curtailment of operations in mill centers is still large. In spots trade is good and distributors are able to move merchandise in small lots, although price concessions are common in cotton goods. Some comment was caused by a revision of price in one line of staple prints, but other prints did not follow and the printed goods division of the industry is relatively better than trade with bleachers, dyers or finishers. Export trade is fair. The leading producer of men's wear has secured a liberal volume of future business at very close prices and there is a marked tendency among users of dress materials to purchase the better qualities.

In Footwear.

Boot and shoe conditions show an improvement. Jobbers are placing larger orders and while the demand is still chiefly for odd styles, specialties and staple lines are now receiving more attention. Prices rule steady to firm and owing to the scarcity of Russia calf leathers, shoes cut from this material are about 10 per cent higher than a short while ago.

Hides are in steady demand. All of the upper leather tanners have now returned to the old discounts on the basis of 5 per cent off 10 days, and shoe manufacturers are endeavoring to accomplish the same in sole leather.

Farm Work Progressing.

Bradstreet's weekly letter said: The presence of numerous buyers in the principal markets has tended to produce a moderate degree of improvement in house trades and early farm work is progressing under favorable conditions, while fall-sown grain appears to be in good shape. Incidentally the progress of the season has imparted a little more zest to retail trade.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 9 were 230, against 256 last week, 250 in the like week of 1910, 254 in 1909, 278 in 1908 and 186 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 34, as against 33 last week and 36 same week of 1910.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 9, aggregate 2,248,873 bush, against 2,380,200 last week and 1,679,453 this week last year. For the 26 weeks ending March 9, exports are \$4,759,830 bush, against 110,605,716 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 2,354,605 bush, against 2,861,527 last week and 1,022,896 in 1910. For the 26 weeks ending March 9, corn exports are 34,228,336 bush, against 19,664,533 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.05a4.30, do family \$3.15a3.40, low grade \$2.65a 2.75, spring patent \$5.40a5.50, do fancy \$4.65a5. Wheat—No. 2 red 93a 95c, No. 3 red 87a90c, No. 4 82a85c, Corn—No. 2 white 48a48½c, No. 3 white 47½a48c, No. 2 yellow 47a 48c, No. 3 yellow 46½a47c, No. 2 mixed 46a47c, No. 3 mixed 45a 46½c, Oats—No. 2 white 33a33½c, standard white 32½a33c, No. 2 mixed 31½a32c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.15a6.15, butcher steers, extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$4.90a5.65; heifers, extra \$5.60a5.75; good to choice \$4.75a5.50; cows, extra \$4.65a4.85; good to choice \$4.10a 4.60; canners \$2.50a3.50. Bulls—Bologna \$4.50a5.15, extra \$5.25. Calves—Extra \$9.25, fair to good \$8a9, common and large \$4a5. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.50a7.75, mixed packers \$7.40a7.55, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50 a5.35, pigs (110 lbs and less \$7a7.55. Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75a4.15. Lambs—Extra \$6.60 yearlings \$4.75a5.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 13½c lb, spring chickens 22c lb, ducks 14c, turkeys 20c, geese 6a9c. Eggs—Prime firsts 16½c, firsts 15½c. Butter—Creamery, extra 28½c, firsts 26½c, fancy dairy 18c. Apples—Fancy \$5a6 a bbl, choice \$4a5 a bbl. Carrots—N. O. 35a40c dozen. Celery—25a35c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown \$2.50a4 a crate. Grapes—Malaga \$7a8 a keg. Lemons—California \$2.25a3.50. Onions—Yellow 85a90c, white \$1a1.10 per bu. Pineapples—\$3a3.50 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 43a45c a bu, Florida, \$2.75a3.25 a hamper, sweet, \$2a3.25 bbl. Turnips 90c\$1 bbl.



Red Cross Shoe

"Bends with your foot"

That is why it feels so good.

You will find any of the Red Cross dress shoes just as easy and comfortable as the walking shoes.

Don't hesitate to select the most stylish Red Cross model shown.

Its comfort is not due to its shape or style but to its sole, which bends with your foot.

This sole is tanned by the special Red Cross process which preserves all the leather's natural elasticity.

Once you are fitted in the Red Cross Shoe, you will be better satisfied than you have ever been before—with the appearance as well as the comfort of your footwear.

Come in and see the new styles. Find out this season how restful the Red Cross Shoe really is—how fashionable it is.

Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

These are the styles that will be worn



E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Baker visited in Berea, Saturday.

Leonard Ballard who is in school here visited his home at Valley View, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Richardson who represents Flood and Co. made his regular trip here, Monday.

J. J. Martin of Rockford was in town, Monday.

Mr. Kidd Richardson is in town again.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
MARCH 18

MRS. EARLY

Miss Dora Ely who is teaching at Hugh, was at home for a short time at the first of the week.

Mr. Luther Robinson who was taken to the hospital a short time ago with typhoid fever died Saturday and was laid to rest in the Berea cemetery, Sunday. Mr. Robinson leaves a wife and two small children.

Don't let anyone sell you fertilizer and make you believe it is as good as the Globe Fertilizer for it is not. Ask your neighbor. For sale by Rhodus & Hayes.

Dr. C. W. Gould, City Pathologist of St. Louis, is reported very sick but at last advices was recovering. Dr. Gould is the son-in-law of Rev. M. K. Pasco of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Arthur Hughes, remembered in Berea as Miss Maud Lake, now lives in Youngstown, Ohio, 53 West Chalmers Street, and writes of her gratitude to Berea College, and her appreciation of The Citizen.

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott, on Depot Street for high prices.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Plummer and little son of Flemingsburg, Ky., were in Berea, Tuesday and Wednesday, visiting a son who is in school.

Mrs. W. P. Wilks and baby have been spending several days with her father, Rev. W. D. Powell at Louisville.

Chrisman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

Miss Katherine Jackson of London, who was here just before Christmas getting a collection of old English ballads returned for several days this week. She has made a number of very interesting finds. Miss Jackson was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frost during both of her visits.

Buy the Globe Fertilizers and you will get the best. For sale by Rhodus & Hayes.

The Square Deal Store has a new line of dry goods and notions which you should price before buying elsewhere. One price and a square deal guaranteed to all.

Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

The new officers of the Young Women's Christian Association which were recently elected are as follows: Miss Maggie Taulbee, president; Miss Cora Marsh, vice-president; Miss May Minter, secretary; and Miss Myrtle Starns, treasurer. The different committees of the association also appointed new members.

Miss Kate Logsdon of Panola has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Coyle.

Mr. Seward Marsh whose graduation at Yale was announced last week arrived, Monday, for a week's visit with his parents and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan are the proud parents of a little girl, born last Thursday.

The College Freshman class is a very large one this year, and its members are as jolly a bunch as can be found anywhere. They hid themselves to the attic of Ladies' Hall last Friday afternoon and from four until seven they let their spirits run high. The party was symbolical of their younger days and each lad and lassie was dressed in youthful apparel. For refreshments the happy children indulged in large bowls of bread and milk, and in an abundance of peppermint stick candy and apples.

Miss Dorothy Hayden is enjoying a visit from her father this week.

Mr. Allen Bogie of Kirksville was in town over Sunday.

Miss Lillie Short and Mr. Charley Williams were married at the home of the bride last Tuesday. The Rev. M. K. Pasco officiated. They expect to leave for Paris, Ky., in a few days, where they will make their future home.

The millinery shop of Mrs. Laura Jones was burned, Friday night. The fire had gained too great headway before it was discovered so it was impossible to save the building. By strenuous efforts the buildings close by were saved.

Mr. H. R. Howell left last Tuesday for Alabama, for a week's visit.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Van-Winkle, twin girls, Monday.

The millinery shop of Mrs. Laura Jones was burned, Friday night. The fire had gained too great headway before it was discovered so it was impossible to save the building. By strenuous efforts the buildings close by were saved.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

Mr. John Ray Clark, the State Field Secretary of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor for Kentucky will be in Berea, March 24, and a union meeting will be arranged. The time and place will be announced later. All young people keep this in mind and plan to be there.

Miss Murray returned from Atlanta, Wednesday morning, where she was the guest of a college classmate during the session of the Commercial Congress. She reports a delightful visit.

Attention, Mr. Farmer!

Why not use some judgment in buying fertilizer this spring?

Tell us what kind of soil you have and we will select a fertilizer adapted to it. We are not tied to any one grade of fertilizer but are prepared to sell you what you need and at a price that will interest you.

Yours for a good crop

R. H. Chrisman

R. J. Engle

P. S. See us before you buy.

The Rev. Wm. James Huchins of Oberlin is the preacher for Union Church and the college service, Sunday and Sunday night.

Mr. Huchins is on his way home from the Danville Y. M. C. A. Conference which is in session there this week.

BABY CHICKS:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$8.00 per 100. Eggs for hatching 50 cents per 15. Mrs. J. B. Wallace, Wallacetown, Ky.

after all, counts most in any speaker. His short talk in Chapel, Monday morning, was in keeping with the two sermons.

Miss Nettie Treadway of Paint Lick has been visiting here at the home of her sister, Mrs. Tom Logsdon.

Prof. Raine has gone to Peoria, Ill., to take Dr. Frost's place as principal speaker at the Congregational Club Banquet. Dr. Frost is suffering from hoarseness and feared that if he should go he would not be able to speak.

Dr. Cowley will speak before the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday evening at 6:15. It will be a very important meeting. Watch for the subject on the Bulletin Board in Lincoln Hall.

FOR SALE

Fine site for a home, beautiful view. Located on water main; pipes laid for sewerage; cement sidewalk. Address Box 328, Berea, Ky.

Charm in Sincerity.

"Sincerity always has a charm of its own. Even when two men are fighting, you are compelled to admire their earnestness and singleness of purpose."—"Master of the Vineyard," by Myrtle Reed.

Yes, That's What We Want.

W. L. Sanders, a Denver machinist, has invented a contrivance that will feed a press. If he could invent a machine that would feed a family he'd win everlasting fame.—Denver Times.

Study.

Study and study hard. But never let the thought enter your mind that study alone will lead you to the heights of usefulness and success.—Grover Cleveland.

FOR YOUR

Seed Potatoes

GO TO

TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - \$1.30
Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c
Fairy Patent - - - 65c
Good as is made.

FERTILIZER

Should you want more than our own guarantee on our Fertilizers we will gladly refer you to people who have used it for years. Ours is 16 per cent Acid Phosphate and comes in 125 and 200 lb. bags.

In lots less than 500 lbs., - \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

In lots over 500 lbs., - 1.00 " " "

WELCH'S

Mr. and Mrs. George Golden are rejoicing over the birth of a little daughter, Mattie Katherine, who was born March 2.

The teachers and officers of the Primary department of the Berea Baptist Sunday School were delightfully entertained Friday evening at the home of Mrs. W. H. Porter. Mrs. Porter is superintendent of the Primary department.

Mr. Gentry Lakes of Jackson County was in town last week.

The Rev. Arthur Mather of Marion, Ky., preached at the Union Church, Sunday morning, and at the Chapel, Sunday night.

At both of these services he showed himself a clear thinker, able to select the essential point in his subject and present it with a force which compelled his hearers to retain it. The evening discourse, the theme of which was "How to find God," was especially helpful. Added to his power of thought and expression was an earnestness and spiritual force which

The Real Value of a Garment

YOU may not thoroughly realize it, but it is a fact that the true value of a garment depends on the manner in which it is made and trimmed. Good cloth with poor tailoring and poor fitting qualities makes a most unsatisfactory garment, no matter what you pay for it. The real worth of a suit or an overcoat depends, to a remarkable extent, on the class of trimmings used, the class of tailoring employed, and upon the fit.

We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits

which we specialize. If we were not thoroughly convinced that this country produces no better clothes at the price, you must realize that we would not constantly recommend them to our customers. Come in and see for yourself.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.



"RELIABLE CUT CLOTHES"

MADE IN U.S.A. NEW YORK

LADIES

SPRING House Cleaning time is here. No doubt you wish to cheer up your rooms with a few pieces of New Furniture, brighten up the old walls with New Paper and the floors with New Rugs.

I INVITE YOU

to call and look through my stock from beginning to end and see the great bargains I have for you. The assortment is the largest and most complete and the prices the lowest that I have ever made.

\$1500 Worth of Rugs, Carpets, and Mattings JUST ARRIVED

Before opening these I wish to close out about forty Rugs in room size Brussels at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12 and a few room size Axminsters at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 each. All other goods in proportion. Watch this space for bargains.

CHRISMAN, The Furniture Man

History of the English Bible

Ninth Article—The King James or "Authorized" Version—This the Centenary of its Publication—1611-1911—The Most Famous of all the Translations—Its Popularity—The Greatest Literary Merit but Revision of 1881 More Accurate.

By PROF. J. R. ROBERTSON

The Tercentennial

The present year is the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the most famous of the English Bibles, the version of King James. The celebration of this event will arouse interest not only in the origin and history of this well known Bible but also in all of the English Bibles which preceded it.

Puritan's Suggestion

The suggestion which led to the version of King James first came from the Hampton conference which the King called upon his accession to settle the religious question. A Puritan divine by the name of Reynolds "moved His majesty that there might be a new translation of the Bible" because those already in existence "were corrupt and not answerable to the truth of the original." The suggestion seems to have been especially aimed against the "Bishops Bible" and the Bishop of London at once replied: "If every man's humour should be followed, there would be no end of translations."

Pleasing to King

The idea, however, though proposed by a Puritan pleased the King who was a queer combination of vanity and learning. It was a good time for such a work to be undertaken when England was "a nest of singing birds," when there were not only erudite scholars in the land but also writers of beautiful and picturesque English. The King's voice favored "one uniform translation," to be done by the "best learned in both univer-

sities" reviewed by the "learned of the church," passed on by the Privy Council and ratified by the King himself.

The Translators

The work of producing a new Bible was assigned to several groups of scholars, meeting in different places and under fitting leaders. The list included Puritan scholars as well as those of the established church. There were forty-seven in all and they were remarkable not only for learning but for tolerance and literary appreciation. A series of rules was drawn up for their guidance which seem to have been kept in part but neglected whenever they wished to do so. The plan of translation was adopted in 1604, the work began in 1607 and the Bible was published in 1611. The title of this new version was: "The Holy Bible containing the Old Testament and the New, newly translated out of the original Tongues; and with the former translations diligently compared and revised by his majesty's special commandment."

Appearance of the Book

The first edition was a large folio with a page 16 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches. The paper was heavy, the book had 1,500 pages and was about 3 inches thick. There were no illustrations but many fine initial letters were included. The text was arranged in two columns and the type was the old black faced English. The division into chapters and verses was continued as in the Geneva Bible. Beside the text there were many pages of supple-

mentary matter. A dedication to the king, an address of the translators to the reader, a calendar, and an almanac. A special monopoly was granted to one James Speed to place in each copy a genealogical table of several pages.

Few Notes

There were no marginal notes in the King James Bible except such as would explain more fully a Hebrew or a Greek word. When words had "divers significations" the rules instructed the translators to keep that "which hath been most commonly used by the most eminent fathers, being agreeable to the propriety of the place and the analogie of faith." The allegiance to this practice helped much in producing that unity which was so much desired and the lack of which had weakened Protestant England, encouraging the Catholics in their hope to reclaim it.

Translators' Address

This Bible went out among the people with everything in its favor. The translators in their address to the readers called it not only "an armour but also a whole armour of weapons, both offensive and defensive"—"not an herb but a tree or rather a paradise of trees of life"—"a panary of wholesome food against fewed traditions"—"a physician's shop of preservatives against poisoned heresies"—"a pandect of profitable laws against rebellious spirits"—"a treasury of most costly jewels against beggarly rudiments"—"a fountain of most pure water springing up into everlasting life."

Revision of Other Bibles

Though the title page speaks of the King James Bible as "newly translated" it was in fact only a revision. The translators were to be used "when they agree better with the text than the Bishops Bible, Tyndale's, Coverdale's, Matthew's, White Church's and the Geneva." The purpose is again expressed in the hope that out of "many good ones" they might make "a principal good one" and the same purpose is seen in the phrase applied to the new Bible, "whatever is sound already, the same will shine as gold more brightly being rubbed and polished." Certain it is that verses and whole chapters may be found like those in the Bibles above referred to and even the Catholic Bible of Douay. The translators worked over all the materials at hand, compared and recombined again and again bringing "back to the anvil that which we had hammered."

Curious Puzzle

A curious puzzle is suggested in the edition of 1611 from the fact that different copies have different readings. For example in the book of Ruth 3:15 one copy reads, "He went into the city" and another reads, "She went into the city." These first editions are therefore sometimes called the He and the She Bibles. The puzzle may be explained by as-



GOLDMAN DECKMAN & CO
Good Clothes

IF YOU WANT

Stylish Clothing

AND

All-Leather Shoes

GO TO

BEREA, KY. R. J. ENGLE

suming that part of the printing was done by another than the printer of the King because of the haste to get the Bible to the people or for some similar reason. A difference in the title page is also noted for some had a fine engraving and others a wood cut of different design. The wood cut was probably used because the plate for the engraving was not ready when the printing started and the change was made before the edition was finished.

Not Formally Authorized

The King James Bible has circulated from 1611 until the present time superseding all other versions. In literary merit it has never been surpassed but the revision of 1881 and later excel it in accuracy of translation. It is always spoken of as the "authorized version" but there is no evidence that it ever received any formal authorization beyond the ready acceptance of the people.

World-wide Influence

There have been many editions of the King James Bible and some of them have been changes from the text of 1611. The first American edition was published in Philadelphia in 1782. King James' version of the Bible more than any other has been translated into foreign tongues and has exerted its influence to the ends of the earth.

BAND CONCERT

The Band Concert given in the Chapel, Saturday night, the 11th, was, as always before, one of the most interesting programs of the year. The audience was unusually large, many of the seats being occupied, people even being seated in the aisles of the gallery. And though the program was very long it kept the attention of the audience throughout, the conduct being all that could be desired.

It is often the case that band music is more noise than music, but that could not be said of the numbers on this program. The following numbers were really enjoyable from the music-lover's standpoint, "Moonlight in Dixie," "Birds and the Brook" and "Hearts of Gold." And in the second part, "In Stately Pride" and "Forget-me-not." Two of the best numbers on the program were the trombone solo by Mr. Jack Warrington, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, and the flute solo by Mr. Boggs accompanied by Miss Johns.

The last number, "From Fire-side to Battle Field," a reminiscence of the Civil war, deserves favorable mention. The rendition of the national airs in competition, the one on the platform and the other in the hall, was very pleasing, and the tableau at the end was beautiful and gave a fitting patriotic climax to the program.

The only adverse criticism that could be offered is that the program was not homogeneous. It would have been better if the illusionist and his tricks, while very good for one who is not a professional, had been left out altogether. To some the fire arms in the last number to some extent marred the program. It was thought that the drums could have been used to represent the battle scenes effectively enough. Guns and pistols do not make very sweet music to some ears, though it must

be confessed they are in better repute in our midst than they should be. It would not be a bad idea to debar them from the Chapel altogether.

The band is in great favor in Berea and it is the favor of merit. Mr. Canfield deserves great credit for his efficient leadership and the excellent training given.

PACKARD ENTERTAINMENT

Although Berea has been almost surfeited with good things for the past week, a large audience was present, Tuesday night, to see and hear Packard, called, by Captain Hobson, "America's greatest cartoonist and caricaturist." This was the last number on the Lyceum Course for 1910 and 1911, and was fully up to the standard of good things that the committee has offered the public this year.

The delineation of Uncle Sam and his numerous subjects at the beginning of the program was considered very fine, and the sketches showing the characteristics of the Hoosiers, the Kentucky colonel, the New York dude, the girl in hobble skirts and the foreign count in pursuit of the American beauty were equally as good.

Mr. Packard would make a success as an impersonator and reader as well, and his description of the characters that he pictured produced repeated laughter and applause. The series of final pictures, the most popular American girl—liberty on the silver dollar—the money grabber and the sketch of the cottage with glowing sun-set and the aged pair in the sun-set of life, brought the program to a fitting and touching close.

PUBLIC SALE

We will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder on Saturday, Mar. 25, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises in Berea, Ky., The Berea Canning and Packing Co.'s plant consisting of a lot of land fronting 140 feet and running back same width 200 feet situated on the L. & N. side track in Berea, Ky., near the Depot.

Said lot has upon it a first class factory building with ample warehouse attached and is equipped with new and modern machinery for canning tomatoes, berries and all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

This lot has upon it a fine cistern furnishing plenty of water the year round for all necessary purposes to run the factory, etc.

The above property will first be offered for sale separately, the machinery first and then the lot of land and then as a whole and whichever way the best price is offered will be accepted.

Persons wishing to see or purchase the above property before date of sale should call upon the undersigned. Terms will be liberal and to suit purchaser.

J. Burdette,
J. W. Fowler,
E. T. Fish,
W. L. Harrison,
M. B. Ramsey, Committee.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

Edith Bronaugh, etc., Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hagel Hagin, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the February Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned, Master Commissioner of said Court, will on Saturday, April 1, 1911, on the premises at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder a certain parcel of land in the town of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Fronting Boone Street in Berea 283 feet, more or less, on the West Side of said Street, and running back in parallel lines 283 feet; thence a straight line in rear parallel to front line of Boone Street. Said property joins the lot of A. H. Williams on the North and the lot of I. C. Baker on the South. Said property will be offered for sale first in four lots each fronting Boone Street 73 1/4 feet and running back in parallel lines 283 feet to the rear. It will then be offered as a whole and sold so as to realize the most money.

TERMS:—Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved security payable to the Commissioner, bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid, to have the force and effect of a judgment with a lien retained upon the land until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice,
Master Commissioner, M. C. C.

A BIG BARGAIN

In a farm containing 89 1-2 acres situated on Copper Creek Pike six miles west of Berea, 4 1-2 miles east of Paint Lick, Garrard County, Kentucky. This farm is almost entirely level, is good land and has on it a good six room house and out buildings, a new tobacco barn costing \$450, a splendid orchard, fine drilled well in yard and fountain of stock water just in the right place.

This is a great bargain and can be had for only \$45 per acre, half down and balance in payments. Address J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky., or Robert Boin, Paint Lick, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2.

Possession given at once if bought. VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

I also have a very valuable town property in Central Berea on south side of Chestnut St., opposite National Bank building. This lot is 127 feet front extending back 175 feet and has on it a good six room, two story framed house, excellent garden and barn. Also a good new framed store building with living apartments above Store room 25x60 ft. All in good condition and a fine location for any one wanting a splendid business location in the beautiful and educational town of Berea, Ky. Would sell this property as a whole or separately, together with all my property in Berea, which is for sale. For further information address, J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

YOU CAN HOLD UP YOUR BREAD

for criticism with confidence if you have made it of Cream of Wheat flour. For there will be no fault to be found with it from crust to center.

Include a sack of Cream of Wheat flour in your next grocery order. Don't take any other kind. There is only one best flour as you'll acknowledge when you come to use the Cream of Wheat brand.



Made by BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea ANDREW ISAACS, Prop. Kentucky

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens. FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

THE

Berea National Bank.

No. 5425.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, March 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$100,794 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,621 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	8,000 00
Other real estate owned.....	3,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	14,544 14
Checks and other cash items.....	151 60
Notes of other National Banks.....	830 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents.....	105 66
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie.....	\$7,316 60
Legal-tender notes.....	532 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,250 00
TOTAL.....	164,245 86
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund.....	12,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid.....	1,000 21
National Bank notes outstanding.....	25,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	101,145 65
Certified Checks.....	100 00
TOTAL.....	164,245 86

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, D. N. Welch, J. W. Welch, Directors
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1911.
J. M. Early, Notary Public.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum, of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons. He is suddenly confronted by Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and a member of the Mormon council, who tells him that he is expected. Price ignores Nat's protestations that he has got the wrong man, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to the island is to demand settlement from the king, Strang, for the looting of his ship some time previously, supposedly by Mormons. Casey, the mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if Nat does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat in the darkness, to the king's home, and through a window he sees the king and his wives, among whom is the lady of the lilacs, whom Price says is the seventh wife. Plum calls at the king's office, where he is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang receives Plum cordially, professes indignation when he hears the captain's grievance, and promises to punish the guilty. Plum again receives warning of his danger. He rescues Neil, who is being publicly whipped. The king orders Arbor Croche, the sheriff and father of Winsome, the girl who warned Nat, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum and Neil plan to escape on the Typhoon. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Neil's sister. She is not yet married to Strang. Plum suggests carrying her off on the ship. Neil approves. They agree to include Winsome, with whom Price is in love, in the enterprise. Nat discovers that the sloop is gone.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

He would go to the councilor's. Having once decided, Nathaniel turned in the direction of the town, avoiding the use of the path which he and Obadiah had taken, but following in the forest near enough to use it as a guide. He was confident that Arbor Croche and his sheriffs were confining their man hunt to the swamp, but in spite of this belief he exercised extreme caution, stopping to listen now and then, with one hand always near his pistol. A quiet gloom filled the forest and by the tree tops he marked the going down of the sun. Nathaniel's ears ached with their strain of listening for the rumbling roar that would tell of Casey's attack on St. James.

Suddenly he heard a crackling in the underbrush ahead of him, a sound that came not from the strain of listening for the rumbling roar and in a moment he had dodged into concealment of the huge roots of an overturned tree, drawn pistol in hand. Whatever object was approaching came slowly, as if hesitating at each step—a cautious, stealthy advance, it struck Nathaniel, as he cocked his weapon. Directly in front of him, half a stone's throw away, was a dense growth of hazel and he could see the tops of the slender bushes swaying. Twice this movement ceased and the second time there came a crashing of brush and a faint cry. For many minutes after that there was absolute silence. Was it the cry of an animal that he had heard—or of a man? In either case the creature who made it had fallen in the thicket and was lying there as still as if dead. For a quarter of an hour Nathaniel waited and listened. He could no longer have seen the movement of bushes in the gathering night gloom of the forest but his ears were strained to catch the slightest sound from the direction of the mysterious thing that lay within less than a dozen rods of him. Slowly he drew himself out from the shelter of the roots and advanced step by step. Half way to the thicket a stick cracked loudly under his foot and as the sound startled the dead quiet of the forest with pistol-shot clearness there came another cry from the dense hazel, a cry which was neither that of man nor animal but of a woman; and with an answering shout Nathaniel sprang forward to meet there in the edge of the thicket the white face and outstretched arms of Marion. The girl was swaying on her feet. In her face there was a pallor that even in his instant's glance sent a chill of horror through the man and as she staggered toward him, half falling, her lips weakly forming his name Nathaniel leaped to her and caught her close in his arms. In that moment something seemed to burst within him and flood his veins with fire. Closer he held the girl, and heavier he knew that she was becoming in his arms. Her head was upon his breast, his face was crushed in her hair, he felt her throbbing and breathing against him and his lips quivered with the words that were bursting for freedom in his soul. But first there came the girl's own whispered breath—"Neil—where is Neil?"

"He is gone—gone from the island!" She had become a dead weight now and so he knelt on the ground with her, her head still upon his breast, her eyes closed, her arms fallen to her side. And as Nathaniel looked into her face from which all life seemed to have fled he forgot everything but the joy of this moment—forgot all in life but this woman against his breast. He kissed her soft mouth and the closed eyes until the eyes themselves opened again and gazed at him in a startled, half understanding way, until he drew his head far back with the shame of what he had dared to do flaming in his face.

And as for another moment he held her thus, feeling the quivering life returning in her, there came to him through that vast forest stillness the distant deep-toned thunder of a great gun.

"That's Casey!" he whispered close down to the girl's face. His voice was almost sobbing in its happiness. "That's Casey—firing on St. James!"

CHAPTER VII.

The Hour of Vengeance.

For perhaps 20 seconds after the last echoes of the gun had rolled through the forest the girl lay passive in Nathaniel's arms, so close that he could feel her heart beating against his own and her breath sweeping his face. Then there came a pressure against his breast, a gentle resistance of Marion's half-conscious form, and when she had awakened from her partial swoon he was holding her in the crook of his arm. It had all passed quickly, the girl had rested against him only so long as he might have held a dozen breaths and yet there had been all of a lifetime in it for Nathaniel Plum, a cycle of joy that he knew would remain with him forever. But there was something bitter-sweet in the thought that she was conscious of what he had done, something of humiliation as well as gladness, and still not enough of the first to make him regret that he had kissed her, that he had kissed her mouth and her eyes. He loved her, and he was glad that in those passing moments he had betrayed himself. For the first time he noticed that her face was scratched and that the sleeves of her thin waist were torn to shreds; and as she drew away from him, steadying herself with a hand on his arm, his lips were parched of words, and yet he leaned to her eagerly, everything that he would have said burning in the love of his eyes. Still irresolute in her faintness the girl smiled at him, and in that smile there was gentle accusation, the sweetness of forgiveness, and measureless gratitude, and it was yet light enough for him to see that with these there had come also a flush into her cheeks and a dawning glow into her eyes.

"Neil has escaped!" she breathed. "And you—" "I was going back to you, Marion!" He spoke the words hardly above a whisper. The beautiful eyes so close to him, drew his secret from him before he had thought. "I am going to take you from the island!"

With his words there came again that sound of a great gun rolling from the direction of St. James. With a frightened cry the girl staggered to her feet, and as she stood swaying unsteadily, her arms half reached to him, Nathaniel saw only mortal dread in the whiteness of her face.

"Why didn't you go? Why didn't you go with Neil?" she moaned. Her breath was coming in sobbing excitement. "Your ship is—at St. James!" "Yes, my ship is at St. James, Marion!" His voice was tremulous with triumph, with gladness, with a tenderness which he could not control. He put an arm half round her waist to support her trembling form and to his joy she did not move away from him. His hand was buried in the richness of her loose hair. He bent until his lips touched her silken tresses. "Neil has told me everything—about you," he added softly. "My ship is bombarding St. James, and I am going to take you from the island!"

Not until then did Marion free herself from his arm and then so gently that when she stood facing him he felt no reproach. No longer did shame send a flush into his face. He had spoken his love, though not in words, and he knew that the girl understood him. It did not occur to him in these moments that he had known this girl for only a few hours, that until now a word had never passed between them. He was conscious only that he had loved her from the time he saw her through the king's window, that he had risked his life for her, and that she knew why he had leaped into the arena at the whipping-post.

The words she spoke now came like a dash of cold water in his face. "Your ship is not bombarding St. James, Captain Plum!" she exclaimed. Darkness hid the terror in her face, but he could hear the tremble of it in her voice. "The Typhoon has been captured by the Mormons and those guns are—guns of triumph—and not—" She caught her breath in a convulsive sob. "I want you to go—I want you to go—with Neil!" she pleaded.

"So Casey is taken?" He spoke slowly, as if he had not heard her last words. For a moment he stood silent, and as silently the girl stood and watched him. She guessed the despair that was raging in his heart, but when he spoke to her she could detect none of it in his voice.

"Casey is a fool," he said, unconsciously repeating Obadiah's words. "Marion, will you come with me? Will you leave the island—and join your brother?"

The hope that had risen in his heart was crushed as Marion drew farther away from him.

"You must go alone," she replied.

With a powerful effort she steadied her voice. "Tell Neil that he has been condemned to death. Tell him that—if he loves me—he will not return to the island."

"And I?" From the distance she saw his arms stretched like shadows toward her.

"And you—" Her voice was low, so low that he could hardly hear the words she spoke, but his sweetness thrilled him.

"And you—if you love me—will do this thing for me. Go to Neil. Save his life for me!"

She had come to him through the gloom, and in the luster of the eyes that were turned up to him Nathaniel saw again the power that swayed his soul.

"You will go?" "I will save your brother—if I can!" "You can—you can—" she breathed. In an ecstasy of gratitude she seized one of his hands in both of her own. "You can save him!" "For you—I will try."

"For me—" She was so close that he could feel the throbbing of her bosom. Suddenly he lifted his free hand and brushed back the thick hair from her brow and turned her face until what dim light there still remained of the day glowed in the beauty of her eyes. "I will keep him from the island if I can," he said, looking deep into them, "and as there is a God in heaven I swear that you—" "What?" she urged, as he hesitated. "That you shall not marry Strang!" he finished.

A cry welled up in the girl's throat. Was it of gladness? Was it of hope? She sprang back a pace from Nathaniel and with clenched hands waited breathlessly, as if she expected him to say more.

"No—no—you cannot save me from Strang! Now—you must go!" She retreated slowly in the direction of the path. In an instant Nathaniel was at her side.

"I am going to see you safely back to St. James," he declared. "Then I will go to your brother."

She barred his way defiantly. "You cannot go!"

"Why?"

"Because—" He caught the frightened



"I Am Going to Take You From the Island."

ed flutter of her voice again. "Because—they will kill you!"

The low laugh that he breathed in her hair was more of joy than fear.

"I am glad you care—Marion!" He spoke her name with faltering tenderness, and led her out into the path.

"You must go," she still persisted.

"With you—yes," he answered.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Officers Must Wear Mustache. Some of the cavalry subalterns at Aldershot are smitten in a tender place by the enforcement of the order that all officers must wear a mustache. The regulation on the subject is explicit and dates from the time of Queen Victoria. It reads as follows:

"The hair of the head will be kept short. The chin and underlip will be shaved, but not the upper lip. Whiskers if worn will be of moderate length."

The fad for shaving the upper lip is a specialty of cavalry subalterns, who wish to distinguish themselves from their comrades of other branches of the service. Field Marshal Lord Grenfell had to issue an order calling attention to the regulation when he was in command in Ireland.

The regulation aims entirely at maintaining a smart appearance and dates from shortly after the Crimean war, when Queen Victoria objected to her soldiers wearing beards. In the navy the rule is that an officer must be either clean shaven or wear "a full set."—London Daily Mail.

Why Doctors Bear Charmed Lives.

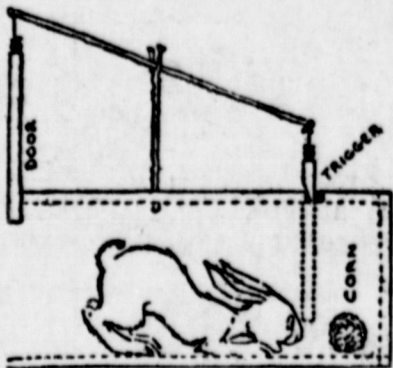
The reason doctors do not catch disease is because they never think about it. They very seldom take any precautions to secure this amazing immunity, beyond, perhaps, a cold sponge bath regularly, smoking, a pinch of snuff, gargling the throat with some well-known disinfectant, or washing their hands in an aseptic solution before and after attending to a patient. A doctor may carry disease from one house to another without contracting it himself. An army surgeon had to cope single-handed with a terrible outbreak of cholera. When the rush was over, the medical man, absolutely exhausted sank onto a bed which a short time previously had been occupied by a bad cholera case and slept for 43 hours. Yet he did not contract the complaint, although he had taken no preventive measures. He simply didn't think about it. And that is the whole secret.



SMALL TRAP BAGS RABBITS

Many Boys Use Device Shown in Illustration to Capture the Festive Little Cottontail.

Boys living in places where rabbits are to be found are having gay times since the snow fell trapping the cunning cottontail. The device used is a small box about three feet long with a drop door suspended and resting in grooves. An ordinary stick connects the door with a trigger held in place by another Y shaped stick. The trigger has a notch cut in it and extended into the trap from a small hole cut in the top of the box. Inside of the trap and back of the trigger is placed an ear of corn. Bunnie noses around to find something to eat, loosens the trigger and the door drops. The rabbit



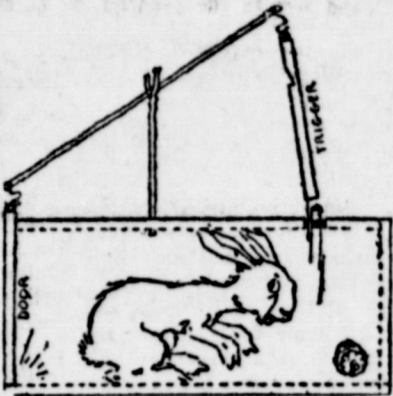
Trap Baited.

is then neatly trapped without being injured and the young trapper can capture the hare alive.

"I've caught six rabbits this winter," says a boy living near the city of Chicago. "I ate one Christmas day, but the other five I'm keeping for pets. At first they were badly scared, but a couple of them have grown tame now and I am going to keep them until next summer and then raise some young ones."

"I have four traps set, one a double one. I can always tell when there is a prisoner in the trap without looking inside. The frost around the trigger hole on top of the trap will be melted with the rabbit's breath. Sometimes the trap is sprung either by the wind or by birds lighting on the crossbar. It's tough to find the door down and nothing inside."

"Two years ago, when I was living in the country near Springfield, Ill., I



Trap Sprung.

had a funny time one morning while making the rounds of my traps. In one I found the door down and thought I had a rabbit. I raised the door cautiously and was just going to stick my hand inside when I saw it wasn't a rabbit, but some other big and woolly animal. I was scared and rushed back for my father. It didn't take him long to discover that I had trapped an opossum. After that I was more careful about sticking my bare hand into the trap. It is a lot easier to catch rabbits after a snowfall. I always watch for their paths along a fence or ravine and then put the trap right in the runway. Any boy can make a trap with a few boards, some nails and a hammer."

BOY BEATS SYSTEM OF BANK

Cleveland Lad Evades Unique Scheme to Get Around Rigid Rules and Deposit Half Dollar.

This is the story of the boy, the bank and the system.

The boy came into the bank and laid a half-dollar with his bank book on the receiving teller's window.

"We don't receive deposits of less than a dollar," said the teller.

The boy yielded reluctantly to the system and drew back. But he did not leave the bank. He crossed the corridor and seated himself on a settee.

The teller noticed him sitting there, and also noticed the reflective look on his face.

The boy waited for some time, thinking it over. Finally he arose and went to the paying teller's window. A moment later he confronted the receiving teller.

"I want to deposit this dollar and a half," he said.

The teller grinned. The boy had just drawn a dollar from his little balance and was using it as an entering wedge for the rejected half-dollar.

And so the system was beaten by the boy and a considerable accession of bookkeeping labor was the price of defeat.

WHERE'S BABY?



(By FLORENCE MAY.)

Why don't we hear our baby's voice A-ringing through the hall? Or see him spin his new red top. Or gayly toss his ball?

Well, I'm not sure, but I think That should we stily peep Into his dainty little crib. We'd find our pet asleep.

HOW TO MANUFACTURE PAPER

Some Interesting Facts as to Its Origin and Materials It Is Made of—Its Many Uses.

We derive the word paper from the Latin papyrus, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which the ancients made a very desirable material for writing. Almost every species of tough, fibrous vegetable has at one time or another been employed in the manufacture of paper. Even the roots and the bark of trees, stalks of the nettle, the common thistle, the stem of the hollyhock, hay, straw, cabbage stalks, willow, sawdust and wood shavings have all been used.

In the library of the British Museum there is a book, printed in low Dutch, that contains no less than fifty-eight specimens of paper, all made of entirely different materials, the result of one man's experiments as far back as 1772.

Whatever the material used, the paper making process is the same: The rags, bark or fibres must first be made into a smooth pulp, the pulp is put into the paper machine, and in a short time is converted into paper.

The so-called rice paper of the Chinese is not made of rice. The name is a misnomer that originated in a mistake. Rice paper is really the pith of a water-plat known to botanists as the aralia papyrifera. The plant grows, usually, to a height of twenty-five feet. By means of a long, thin, very sharp knife, the pith is cut around and around from the outside towards the center. The largest sheets that can be obtained in this way are about fifteen inches in length and about ten inches in width. These sheets of pith have a commercial value in China, for there they are used in the manufacture of many useful and ornamental articles.

As soon as the sheets are cut they are spread out, all little holes in them are carefully mended with bits of mica, and they are then made flat by pressure. The small, inferior sheets are brilliantly dyed, and then sold to flower manufacturers. On the large sheets native artists paint quaint, bright-hued pictures of insects, birds and flowers, and find a ready market for them, both at home and abroad.

It would be next to impossible to tell of all the ways in which it is possible to use paper. We are told that it takes but twenty-nine hours to convert linen fibre into a paper carwheel. The wheel is composed entirely of paper rings, which, when piled loosely, stack as high as the shoulders of a man of average height. These rings, under treatment, sink to the thickness desired, and are then securely fastened by means of bolts, and a steel tire is put on them. In Russia and Germany paper car-wheels have already been used, to some extent, and have given satisfaction. Enthusiastic paper manufacturers tell us that paper houses, paper furniture of every description and paper clothing of every kind will be in use in the near future.

BUGLE CALLS IN MEGAPHONE

Sound Carries Two or Three Times as Far as in Ordinary Way—Passed From Point to Point.

The megaphone as an adjunct to the bugle, is becoming increasingly important in army life. Bugle-calls blown



Bugle-Calls Through Megaphones.

through a megaphone carry two or three times the distance of such a call blown in the ordinary way. At the western army posts, where the sending of bugle calls to distant points is often desired, megaphones and bugles are situated at points about a mile apart, and the calls are passed from point to point.

Her Idea of Christening.

A little girl whose father was an M. D. was told that she was going to be christened the following Sunday. Soon after she asked her mother if she must be chloroformed first.

How God Answers Prayer

By REV. H. PAGE DYER
Rector of Episcopal Church of
Ascension, Philadelphia

Why should we pray? Many intelligent people say we should not pray and they give reasons for so believing. But even so, when there comes into their life some serious illness, or some approaching disaster, or the facing of death, almost all of them fall to prayer.

Even infidels and agnostics and atheists have been known to turn to God at such a time; they have ceased to rely upon their atheism or agnosticism and have felt the God they had denied to be their only help in their time of need. One such in his extremity, who was not willing to break wholly with his denial of God, cried out as he was lying, "O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul."

If one were to ask us why we should pray we could give many answers. If we believe in a God at all (and almost everybody does), we realize his power and our dependence, and, therefore, the need of prayer. If he can help us (omnipotent) and knows how to help us (omniscient) and wants to help us (all-loving), then there is only left the need of our request or prayer.

Every religion of every kind, heathen, pagan, superstitious, Jewish, Christian, does pray. If, therefore, we fail to pray we are putting our judgment against every religion past and present known to man, and also against the instinct of every race, black, white, yellow, savage, wild or civilized.

This seems to be a rash position to take and we would not think of taking such a stand in any matter other than our relationship to God. And if there be an intelligent and loving deity, it is not very polite or courteous not to speak to him at times. This speaking to him should include adoration and thanks, as well as begging. We would not so neglect a merely human friend.

But if we do pray, how does God answer us? We find men hold two diverse theories as to this. One is: That God sends his answer directly from heaven and not through an agent. But this is surely contrary to our universal experience. In our secular life every good and perfect gift comes from God alone, but always through some one else.

Our money comes from God, but through dealings with men; our clothing comes from God, but through dealings with an importer, merchant or tailor. In our physical life our birth, development, cure and nourishment all come from God, but through our mother, exercise, doctor and food. I said this at a mission and challenged any one to find an exception. The only thing they could suggest was a farmer's prayer for rain, which came. But this involved clouds and barometric pressure and oceans and forests and may meteorological agents.

The second and true theory is that God answers our prayers. He alone can, but always through some agency. As this is true in our secular and physical life, so it is true in our spiritual life. As we got our physical life from God through our mother, so we get our Christian life from God through baptism.

As we got our physical strength from God through exercise, so we get our spiritual strength from God through confirmation. As we get our spiritual nourishment from God through bread, meat, etc., so we get our spiritual nourishment from God through holy communion. As we get our physical cure from God through the doctor and medicine, so we get our spiritual cure from God through penance.

This law is so universal and so simple that we would never think of doubting it if it were not for our religious prejudices.

What are some of these agencies which God uses? The four fundamental needs of birth, strength, food, cure are supplied as above. There are many incidental and subsidiary needs all supplied by God but through agencies.

Restored in Christ.

Our Lord once encountered a man who had a withered hand. In spite of the captious questioning of the Jews, or perhaps in order to silence it, Christ, at the dictate of his own merciful heart, said to the afflicted man, stretch forth thine hand! And when he stretched it forth it was restored whole. The moral is evident—in human society there are many palsied hands—atrophied powers or unused faculties—needing to be restored to full duty as social ministrants. There is only one way to accomplish this result—use what little power is left in stretching forth the imperfect faculty in the direction of Jesus Christ, who can endue it with fuller life and potency. If in your life there is any loss of efficiency, any withered hand, put it at once into working condition, through Christ's grace, in the line of duty.

Power of Faith.

No matter what your temperament may be, you can develop your power of faith.—Rev. S. P. Cadman, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, New York.

Don't overlook the fact that more than ability is required to create wealth, to qualify you to dispense it.

POULTRY

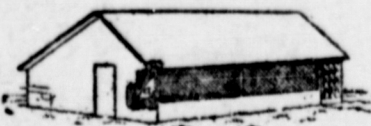
PROTECT THE YOUNG CHICKS

Loss Through Depredations by Crows, Hawks, Cats and Other Enemies May Be Avoided.

A covered coop or yard is advisable on most farms for raising young chicks. The loss through depredations by crows, hawks, cats and other enemies is very large, and most of this can be avoided by raising the chicks in well protected coops or yards, says Farm and Home.

A yard that will give sufficient protection should be inclosed on sides and top. The first three feet of netting should be of one-inch mesh, the balance of two-inch. Either this netting or a board should be buried several inches in the ground, so that skunks cannot dig under. In a yard 20x40 200 chicks may be raised until large enough to take care of themselves.

Where brooders and individual houses are used a small covered yard should be attached to each house and



Individual Coop and Covered Yard.

the same device should be adopted for individual coops. Make the framework of furring strips 1x2 inches and 6 to 8 feet long.

Cover the sides with inch mesh netting 18 inches high. Put a ridge pole in the center, so that you can set board shutters against them. These may be made of half-inch boards and will give needed shade, as well as protection from storms.

This yard should be permanently attached to the coops. After the chicks are old enough to care for themselves, let them out during the day by raising up one end, and after they go in at night they are easily shut up. It is only ten seconds' work to move the coop daily two feet onto fresh grass.

POLLUTION CAUSE OF DISEASE

Too Many Fowls Kept on One Enclosure for Year Without Change of Ground—Should Be Divided.

Nearly every poultry raiser keeps too many fowls in a limited area of ground. It is a common circumstance to hear of some person having good success with poultry for a few years, when all at once things begin to go wrong and the person loses faith in the industry. Chickens die by the dozens, and those that remain alive fail to yield a profit. The cause of all the trouble seems to be hidden, yet it is not far to find, right in the ground of the poultry yard.

Fifty or a hundred or more chicks or any other domestic animals, kept in one enclosure for a year without change, will pollute their surroundings. This is true even with healthy fowls, and where disease breaks out it is much more true. The pollution extends, as a rule, not only to the grounds, but to the poultry house as well. It is often impossible or difficult to purify the house. The result is that poison or disease become deep seated in the surroundings and stringent methods must be resorted to in order to eradicate them.

It is easy, or at least possible, to clean and purify almost any poultry house and make it fit for continued habitation of fowls without having to change them to other quarters. It is not so easy with yards and grounds. The poison is so deeply absorbed by them that it requires months to remove it.

The immediate grounds around a poultry house receive the most pollution. The grounds further away receive less. For this reason, the grounds immediately adjacent to the poultry house should be divided by fence into at least two parts and each part cultivated in some crop every alternate year, with all poultry kept from it during the season of cultivation. This will allow much of disease and other pests to die out for want of anything to feed on, and much of pollution and poison will be consumed through physical and chemical action in the soil. If the ground is plowed deeply some of them will be buried so deeply that they will never come to light. Cultivation, aeration and the growth of plants in the soil all have a general tendency to soil purification from the point of view of animal sanitation.

Poultry grounds on the average farm where there is an abundance of free range can be kept comparatively fresh by always feeding the fowls away from the poultry house. They will feed and range in other places if no inducements are placed at or near the house. Then they will use the house only for roosting and laying purposes and the natural daily pollution will be carried far away.

Exercise for Fowls.

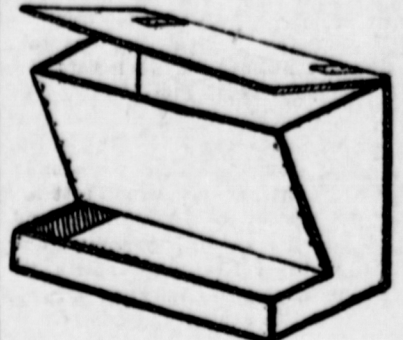
Rather than pamper your fowls with too much rich food, see that they get plenty of exercise in procuring what they do eat.

FEED HOPPER FOR POULTRY

Device Shown in Illustration Will Hold Several Days' Supply—Will Be Found Handy.

Where it is desired to keep the feed before the poultry, or any grits or shell, the hopper shown in illustration will be of value, as this may be built to hold several days' supply, says Homestead. By constructing partitions inside same, several kinds of feed may be fed from the same hopper.

The sides are constructed in the manner shown; cutting same from a board, that is the same width as the



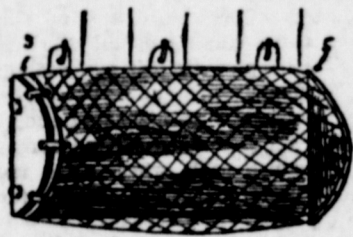
Feed Hopper for Poultry.

width desired for the hopper, to these are nailed boards to make an open tray at the bottom, with the balance of hopper inclosed. The feed placed in the top will automatically replace that in the tray, as fast as the tray is emptied. The tray should not be too wide, about a two and one-half inch space is ample; then the hens cannot spoil the grain by standing in the tray.

GREEN FOODS FOR CHICKENS

When Scarce or Difficult to Obtain It Is Wise to Allow None of Feed to Go to Waste.

When green food is scarce or difficult to obtain it pays to plan some way to prevent its being wasted. Cut two pieces for the ends of a box, each twenty-four inches long, getting proper curve by using a compass. Make the back of the holder of thin boards four feet long and twenty-four inches wide, and nail one end in place, hing-



Saves Green Feed.

ing the other end and using small straps of leather to hold it shut. Cover the holder with coarse mesh wire netting and hang it in a convenient place high enough so that the fowls cannot roost on it, yet so that they can feed from it readily. Use hangers of wood, tin or leather.

This box will enable the fowls to pick at the green stuff, whether it is clover, grass or chopped cabbage, without danger of the mass becoming soiled or destroyed by the chickens scratching in it.

Geese More Profitable.

Geese will undoubtedly prove more profitable than chickens or turkeys, considering the amount of the cost of feed and labor, for they do not require near so much care and attention as fowls and the feed is a small consideration, for their principal food is grass, weeds, clover, alfalfa and such.

POULTRY NOTES

Bulky food serves to promote digestion and health.

A ration rich in carbon will produce too much fat.

It is not necessary to build elaborate poultry houses.

Too highly stimulating food is apt to cause liver troubles.

Red beets, either cooked or raw, are excellent for fowls.

The best preventives for mites are cleanliness and sunlight.

Geese should have access to green forage as early as possible.

Having chosen your incubator, study the book of directions and follow it carefully.

Food rich in carbohydrates tends to the production of fat, and fat hens are not the best of layers.

It is very bad policy to feed the hens nothing but corn; but it is being done by many. Feed a variety.

The trap nest is the only device that will pick the laying from the non-laying hens with absolute certainty.

The waste from the barn floor, corn sheller, hay yards, etc., make excellent scratching material for poultry.

For all, the production of eggs is an important object in poultry-keeping; for the great number of people it is the main object.

For the chickens alone you will find a feed mill pay, but it is a wiser plan to buy one large enough to handle feed for all stock.

To produce fertile, hatchable eggs that will bring forth vigorous, livable chicks we must have healthy, vigorous, breeding stock.

EXCELLENT MATERIALS FOR GOOD ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Benefits Derived From Clay-Sand Highways Should Prove Incentive for a More General and Careful Study of Subject.

(By W. L. SPOON.)

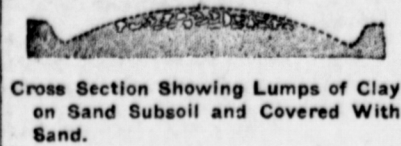
The mixing of sand and clay as a form of road construction has received careful study and is of great importance, especially to the Atlantic and Gulf states, where throughout large areas sand and clay are practically the only materials available for road building.

It may safely be said that the construction of sand-clay roads had passed the experimental stage. It has been proved that they are well adapted for light traffic, and are less noisy, less dusty, and more resilient than the average macadam road. Even under heavy traffic they have proved to a great extent satisfactory. There are sand-clay roads in the South Atlantic and Gulf states over which heavy loads of cotton and other farm products are hauled throughout the year with but little resulting damage. When the cheapness of this kind of construction is considered, it will be seen that for certain localities at least it is preferable to macadam.

In all forms of road construction the most important consideration is that of drainage. If natural drainage does

sandy soils as in clay soils, and therefore need not be so carefully guarded against. Nevertheless, if any indications of these springs are found, precautions should be taken to conduct the water to the side ditches by some form of underdrainage.

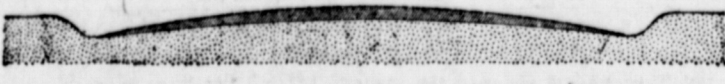
When the drainage has been properly provided, the roadbed should be brought to a crown. It has been found more economical to crown first a section of the road nearest the



Cross Section Showing Lumps of Clay on Sand Subsoil and Covered With Sand.

source of the clay. The first load of clay is dumped on this prepared section at the point nearest the clay bed, each succeeding load thus being hauled over the preceding. Care should be taken to spread each separately and evenly as soon as it has been deposited and before it is driven over.

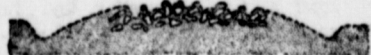
After spreading the clay it should be covered with a layer of clean sand.



Cross Section of Road, Showing Clay Cover on Deep Sand Subsoil.

not exist, artificial methods must be used. The best natural drainage is usually found upon a loose gravel or a sandy soil, especially when the grade of the road is somewhat above the surrounding country. If the land is dry and the sand deep enough to absorb quickly even the heaviest rains, no special attention need be given to drainage other than to provide the proper crown to the surface of the finished road to divert the water from it. Frequently, in tide-water regions, the country is so low and level that the surface of the road is likely to be kept continually wet from seepage. If this condition has to be met, it is necessary to dig wide ditches on each side of the roadbed and raise the grade so that the crown of the road will be sufficiently high to shed water thoroughly before hauling any clay upon it.

It is very important that no stumps or branches of trees or other matter subject to decay should be overlooked and left in the roadbed, as at such



Cross Section of Road, Showing Displacement of Lumps of Clay When Subjected to Travel.

points weak places are sure to be developed in the course of time. Although natural drainage is much better on sandy subsoils than on clay, in clay districts the conformation of the country is more likely to be of an undulating or rolling character, thus furnishing a natural watershed. Temporary or so-called "wet weather" springs are not so likely to occur in

When the road has been opened to traffic a sufficient amount of sand should be added from time to time to keep the surface smooth and prevent the formation of mud. Both the thickness and the width of the layer of clay to be spread are determined by the volume and character of traffic which the road is to sustain.

Cost of Raising Stock.

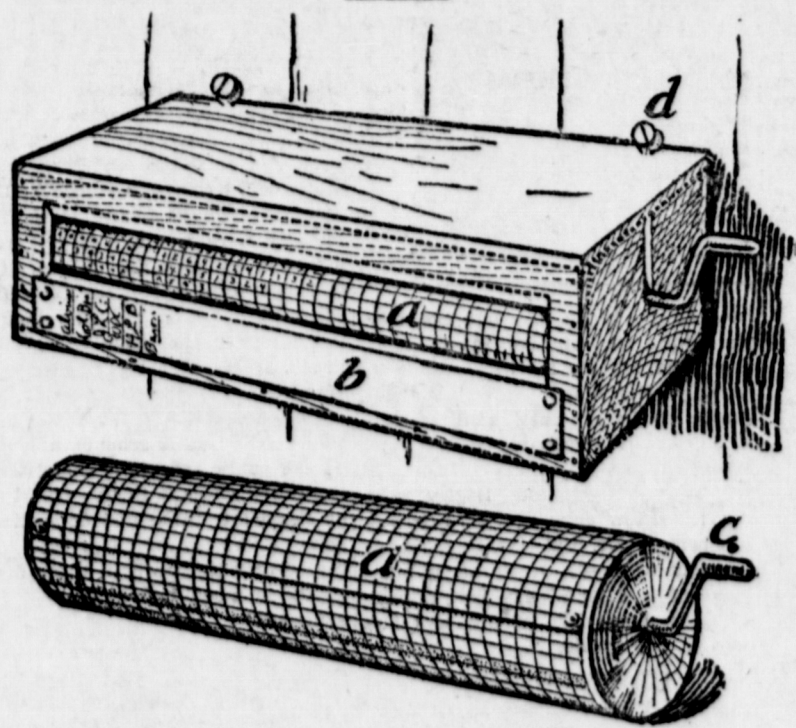
The cost of raising calves and pigs from birth to maturity is discussed briefly by the office of experiment station, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 202, along with a number of other short "government farm experiments." Some dozen instances are recorded of raising animals along the varied lines advocated by different growers, of which accurate account has been kept. At the Storrs (Connecticut station) eight calves gained on an average of 1.31 pounds per day. On the basis of the recorded data of various tests the estimated cost of raising a calf until two years old is \$33.20, with the prevailing prices of feeding stuff in Connecticut.

In some extensive experiments with pig feeding it was calculated that on an average it took 2.77 pounds of digestible nutrient at a cost of 3.12 cents to produce a pound of gain with pigs from birth to maturity.

Cultivate Poultry Runs.

Fresh turned earth has great powers of absorption of filth and the cultivating of the poultry runs is advisable. Even if your space is small for runs, by frequent turning of the soil you are assured of sanitary conditions if you do it.

DEVICE FOR KEEPING RECORD



The accompanying line drawing represents the method of J. H. Rines, an eastern dairyman, of keeping records of the dairy herd, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is a very simple apparatus. The roller is a round cylinder of wood, into which is inserted an iron handle. Upon the cylinder is wrapped the sheet of paper upon which the records of the cows are kept. This may be a plain sheet of paper, when put on the cylinder. After placing the cylinder in the box, by revolving the cylinder and holding a pencil against the paper, it will make a straight line around the cylinder. The horizontal lines can be made with a pencil by using the edge of the opening in the box as a straight edge. In the illustration the strip of paper which is placed on the box just below the opening through which the cylinder appears contains the names of the cows. These names are opposite the columns on the roll where their record is kept. A slight improvement might be made to

this outfit by placing the strip of paper containing the name above the cylinder opening instead of below, since it will be easier thus to keep the records clean, both on the roll and on the strip of paper. This device can be made at home and at a very low cost.

Soft Wood for Ties.

On account of the scarcity of oak, chestnut and other hard-wood timber commonly used for railroad ties, railroads have been successfully using the softer woods, which have been treated with chemicals such as creosote, zinc chloride, etc. Preservative treatment can make a beech, red oak or pine tie outlast a white oak tie. The use of screw spikes instead of nail spikes enables the soft wood to resist the strain and hold the rails in place. The use of soft wood is likely to improve the market for those grades of timber suitable for the purpose.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week is the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

PARROT

Parrot, Mar. 11.—The farmers in this community are beginning to get busy.—Prayer services here every Sunday evening at two o'clock.—Thomas Lewis of Terrell's Creek was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Gabbard, Saturday and Sunday.—The infant of Stephen Gabbard is very sick.—The mail carrier was delayed two days on account of high water.—Several people from here attended church at Mount Zion, Sunday.—Minnie Price bought two fine sheep from Levi Gabbard last week.—Willie Nelson has his new house nearly completed.—Jesse Gabbard who has been in school at Berea returned home last week.—Mrs. Icy Allen of Laurel Co. visited her brother, Adam Price, Thursday night.—The little daughter of J. H. Hundley is ill at present.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Mar. 13.—J. R. Durham paid H. N. Dean a visit last Saturday.—M. G. Cruse, our constable, served 36 civil warrants last Wednesday from S. A. Engle's court.—H. N. Dean is sick.—Andrew Isaacs of Lucy, Ky., visited friends on Clover Bottom last Sunday.—There is an excellent prospect in this county this year for fruit. The peaches and cherries and all other fruits are in an excellent condition.—A. C. Bicknell and Eli Sparks had a trial in S. A. Engle's court over a magic lantern show, resulting in a verdict for Sparks, who then sold his share of it to Bicknell.—Robe Reece of Shirley has moved his family and store to Panola.—Miss Nannie Smith has been appointed postmaster at Shirley and has executed bond.—T. Bicknell is sick with lagrippe.—M. G. Cruse has moved to the A. J. Cruse place.—John Abner has moved from I. P. Dean's place to his home in Sinking Valley.

HUGH.

Hugh, March 13.—There will be meeting at Hausley Fork church the fourth Saturday and Sunday in March to be conducted by the Rev. James Parsons.—Old uncle Levi Parks who has been staying with his son, Curtis, at Kingston has come to stay with his son, J. A. Parks, a while.—R. I. Hale has purchased a fine Jack of Steve Bates for \$300.—Grover Drew is covering his house this week, going to move as soon as he gets it repaired a little.—G. M. Bengue and wife went to Cave Spring to church last Sunday.—Solen and T. W. Azbill have purchased a phonograph as they are quite fond of music.—H. Azbill visited at the home of G. M. Bengue, Tuesday night.—Mrs. Jane Sparks and son, Eli, and family, went to Hamilton, O., March 11, to make their future home.—Mrs. Alice Bengue was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ann Parks of Kingston, Friday night.—Miss Ethel Drew who has been staying with her brother, G. Drew, has returned to her home at Evergreen.—Mrs. Beatrice Drew is well and visiting her parents this week.—W. R. Bengue visited his daughter, at Panola, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lella Kimberlain is coming to be the guest of her grandmother, this week.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Mar. 13.—The Rev. Geo. Seale filled his regular appointment at Rock Spring, Sunday. Several were in attendance and all appeared to enjoy the services.—Born to the wife of Wm. Cook, a boy. His name is Dan.—Quite a crowd of young folks visited Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cook, Saturday night and Sunday. Among those present were the Misses Liza and Sofia Cook, Lizzie, Maggie, Lucy, Denna Smith, Lena Callihan and the Messrs. Isaac, James and Chester Smith.—Farmer Couch has had a very sick child, but it is some better now.—Robert Cook caught a fine string of fish recently.—Farmers are taking advantage of the nice weather. Some are sowing oats and some are plowing and preparing to plant corn.—C. D. Smith had a sale, Saturday, to sell the remainder of his goods. He is going to move back to Egypt, near his father's.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ORLANDO

Orlando, Mar. 11.—Sam Allen who has typhoid is reported some better.—Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Maple Grove, conducted by the Rev. Dillard Parker.—W. M. Farmer, the traveling salesman, was in our midst last week.—Mrs. Rhoda Evans spent the afternoon, Sunday, with Miss M. T. Singleton.

—Charley Rader has been sick for the past week.—People are now beginning to prepare for farming.—Corn is very scarce in this vicinity and is selling at 75 cents per bushel.—Mrs. Rosa Beasley has returned home from Richmond where she has been selling books.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. James Guinn visited J. W. Todd and family, Sunday evening.—Sunday School at Scaffold Cane is progressing nicely.—Miss Nannie Linville visited her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Rich, from Saturday till Sunday.—Mrs. Florence Parker and daughter are preparing to go to Richmond in a few days.—Wesley Bullen accidentally dropped a post on his foot recently, breaking one of his toes.—We have a new mail carrier, Walter Richmond.—J. M. Bullen and James Guinn are putting up quite a lot of wire fence upon their farms.—Bertie and Bernice Todd, Myrtle McCollum and John T. Stephens visited Miss Beulah Viars, Sunday.—C. H. Todd of Dripping Springs visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Todd, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Sigmon and family were the guests of W. C. Viars and family, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan McCollum have moved onto Frank Sim's farm.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Mar. 11.—Elmer Anglin is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Swinford and family and Mrs. Hampton of Big Hill visited at W. A. Hammond's, Sunday.—Old Grandpa Swinford of Laurel County arrived here last week to make his home with his son, R. A. Swinford.—Wm. Mullins and family have returned from Mullins Station where they have been visiting Mr. Mullins' parents.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hammond visited G. W. Crawford of Big Hill, Saturday and Sunday.—Walter Abrams of near Lexington was here on business last week.—J. E. Hammond who recently sold his farm on Clear Creek has moved on his father's farm.—R. G. Shearer made a business trip to Richmond last week.—Miss Melissa Owens is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Abney, of Strait Creek.—Charlie Dees of this place and Miss Bowman of Conway were quietly married, Mar. 2nd, at the home of the bride. All their friends wish them much happiness.—Jim Hardin and family have returned from Hamilton, O., where they have been living the past year.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Mar. 10.—The heaviest rain of the season fell last Tuesday.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey visited Martha E. Gentry who is very low with gall stones of the liver.—The excitement with the bear in this vicinity has ceased as no one has ever been able to see the animal.—People have begun sowing oats and making early preparations for an early corn crop.—Owsley County does not look on Berea as a place of murderers, but as one of the brightest little cities that Kentucky or any other state in the Union has—good schools, good churches, good citizens, no saloons. And sends out one of the best papers that there is in Kentucky.—A. G. Fuller, of Findley, Ohio, arrived at J. C. Gentry's, Tuesday.—Joseph Carmack had a bush hacking last Thursday and about 15 men report a good days work done.—The graded school at Island City will close, April 7th. Mr. Williams, the teacher, will then leave for his home in Richmond to enter school. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are well liked by all.—John McKinney of Clay County was on Island Creek, Sunday, on business.—Anderson Conrad has moved to the house vacated by F. F. McCollum near D. B. Peters.—It is reported here that two of the Garrisons were drowned in South Fork River, Wednesday.

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Mar. 11.—The heavy rains, Tuesday, made a big tide in the South Fork river and some of our citizens have gone to Heidelberg on timber.—Uncle Geo. W. Gabbard is in very poor health.—Jao. L. Gabbard visited his sister, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Sunday.—Paul Gabbard is sick.—Jas. R. Gabbard attended church at Grassy Branch, Sunday.—Mrs. Minnie has been having some work done in the way of chicken accommodations.—Joseph Wilder attended church on Cow Creek, Sunday.—Wm. Reynolds and family and two sisters, Jacie and Lizzie, left Thursday for Darby, Montana, to make their home.—The Indian Creek Baptist church is doing good work at Grassy Branch. In November last a church was organized there with 15 members and it has now grown to 46. There will be a baptizing the first Saturday in April and about 20 will be baptized then. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, the pastor, is putting his whole soul into

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

Royal Baking Powder helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, hot biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, fresh, clean, tasty and wholesome, with which the ready-made food found at the shop or grocery does not compare. Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL COOK BOOK—500 RECIPES—FREE

Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the work and is doing much good in the Christian cause. We hope the good work may continue and that they may be led to repentance and that they may get right with God.

PERRY COUNTY

BUCKHORN

Buckhorn, Mar. 11.—There has been a big tide in the Middle Fork river this week and many log rafts passed by Buckhorn.—A. D. York, traveling man who lives here, has been spending the past week at home.—Mr. Thompson, a dentist, has been doing work in Buckhorn this week.—The work on the new school building is progressing nicely.—Mr. Barger who was shot a few days ago was brought to the hospital this week. He is shot through the leg. It was feared a while that his leg would

THE END OF TUBERCULOSIS

The Physician's Responsibility

By DR. HENRY L. K. SHAW

Fifteen years ago it was unsafe to drink the Albany water. The doctors of the city educated and agitated public opinion so that a scientific filtration plant was constructed, and today typhoid fever is practically unknown. So with the great problem of tuberculosis which we are all striving so hard to solve. The public is fast being educated, and there is a most determined and commendable effort on the part of all classes and professions to stamp out the disease as effectively as smallpox was stamped out. The chief responsibility, however, rests upon the physician, and he is a traitor to himself and to the noblest of professions if he shirks his duty in the slightest. The consensus of opinion among the students of this subject is that prompt notification of each case to the proper authorities, as in the case of other communicable and infectious diseases, is essential in the control of tuberculosis.

have to be taken off, but the doctor thinks it can be saved now. From the reports he was shot accidentally. His home is on Buffalo.—People are very busy hauling railroad ties and raft logs.—Buckhorn school closes next Friday.—Miss Lula M. Gay and Arnold Begley were married a few days ago.—A fine boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Johnson this week.—S. J. Burns, a merchant of this place, has just returned from Louisville, where he has been to buy goods.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Mar. 10.—R. H. Bowman has purchased Mrs. Morgan's farm. She will move to Little Goose Creek near Manchester, where she has purchased a farm for \$5,500.—Mrs. Frye had a working today.—There was a large tide in Sexton, Tuesday.—J. A. Bowman and family visited Marion Kelley, Saturday and Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Mar. 12.—Mrs. Rhoda Wylie's little boy was kicked by a horse last Saturday and his leg was broken.—Mrs. Andy Matlock is very

FOR FINE MONUMENTS
 Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, I Have No Agents nor Partners **Berea, Ky.**

CAPT. HOBSON IN BEEA

(Continued from first page)

of states and nations. And the forces by which all this is to be done are those that touch the individual organism, the individual himself, not in reforming the old but in teaching the young—the schools and the churches are the forces.

The College is quick to take advantage of the presence of any great personage to give inspiration to the student body and teachers as well, and often drafts into service lecturers and others who are here for a single purpose for other programs. Such was the treatment given Captain Hobson on Tuesday morning, and an audience quite as large as the one that listened to his lecture, Monday night, greeted him at united Chapel. His address was more than an hour long and was tremendously interesting from first to last. He had been requested by President Frost to speak of agriculture in the South and began his address by telling how he carried agricultural experts through his district in Alabama, and how the South in general is taking to scientific farming.

From industrialism he drifted easily into the causes of war, mentioning four, the control of vital territory, competition in trade and commerce, race antagonism and the loss of local self-government in our western states. He showed that these four conditions now exist and that unless they are relieved, war with the nations of Western Asia is very probable within a few years.

Captain Hobson is not a prophet of war but an advocate of peace, but he shows that peace can only be maintained at present by preparation for war, and it is hard to see, when listening to him, anything but humiliation awaiting our nation in the event of war in our present unprepared state. He showed how we have been and are unable to maintain the open door in China and the far East and how difficult it will be for us to maintain the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere.

At the request of President Frost, delicately, and only to point a lesson, the speaker took up the story of the sinking of the Merrimac and the capture of himself and his companions in Santiago Harbor. The description of his appearance, soaked in oil and coal soot and diked out in Spanish garb, when called upon by Admiral Cervera, brought forth uproarious laughter. He paid a glowing tribute to the Admiral and his sailors as well, and showed that the American victory was won before the war began by the practice of the American sailors and the want of practice on the part of the Spaniards. The destruction of the Admiral's ships was due to the fact that they failed to come up to their speed record while the Americans beat theirs, and the further failure on the part of the Spaniards to remove the wooden fixtures from their battle-ships, thus allowing them to take fire on the explosion of the first shell.

The coming of Captain Hobson was the greatest treat Berea has had in years, and the inspiration given the student body, young men and young women as well, will undoubtedly tell throughout their lives.

One of the stirring scenes was the rising of the entire body of students, citizens and teachers expressing their determination to fight the liquor traffic.

The Citizen hopes to publish the address of Captain Hobson in full as soon as space will permit.

BULLETIN ON ARBORICULTURE

The Citizen is in receipt of Bulletin No. 192, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This Bulletin is of interest for its subject matter but it is of special interest to all Bereans because its author is Prof. S. C. Mason who was for a number of years connected with Berea, and who has a secure place in the memory and esteem of all who knew him. The subject of the Bulletin is, "Drought Resistance of the Olive in the South-western States."

Prof. Mason is arboriculturist in Crop Physiology in the Department of Agriculture and his investigations tend to show that the olive is a true desert plant for it survives and grows fairly well where other plants die for the want of moisture.

Travel in Honduras.

All traveling in Honduras is done on the backs of horses or mules. The Honduran horse is much smaller than the American animal and much less rounded.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

40 acres of natural bluegrass land, 2 1-2 miles of Berea, near pike. Good new house, barn, all under good fence. Young peach orchard, 100 trees. Clovers and grass take readily to any part of land. Everlasting spring, and joined on one side by creek. Price reasonable, terms liberal. Best bargain near Berea. Inquire at or address The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

CONCERT AT KIRKSVILLE

The Berea College Glee Club sang to a full house in the Christian Church, at Kirksville, Ky., Monday night, March 13.

The audience was enthusiastic in its appreciation of the music and of the readings given by John Henry. The concert was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, and as is usual when the ladies go about such things, it was handsomely done.

To begin with, on arrival, the club was given a splendid dinner at the home of Mrs. Sallie E. Willis, and every member of the club is anxious to express his great appreciation of this.

In passing it is gratifying to say that the Ladies' Aid cleared a neat little sum, and the Glee Club also came out to the good. However, more important than this, is the fact that they made many friends.



This Particular Brand For Particular Dressers

While it is true that fine clothes do not make fine men, the well-dressed man will always command attention. When you buy

"Shield Brand" Clothing

you are certain to get a correct fit, and plenty quality in every garment. Prices are within reach of all.

\$10.00 THE LOWEST
\$20.00 THE HIGHEST

Give us a trial and be convinced.

For Sale by
R. J. Engle & Son
Berea, Kentucky

This Mark of Quality is on every coat collar.



Bright Idea Not Feasible.

In attempting to establish an ostrich farm in Abyssinia the original idea was to capture live ostriches and breed them. This did not prove successful, as the birds nearly always died after the pursuit necessary to get them.

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

"Written So You Can Understand It"

300 Pictures Every
400 Articles Every
250 Pages Month

A wonderful story of the Progress of this Mechanical Age. Instructive, but more fascinating than any fiction. A magazine for Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Has 1,200,000 readers every month. Interests everybody. When you see one you understand why. Ask the man who reads it. Your newsdealer will show you one, or write the publishers for a free sample copy.

The "Shop Notes" Dept. of 50 pages, tells easy ways to do things—How to make repairs, and articles for home and shop, etc.

"Amateur Mechanics" 19 pages, tells how to make mission furniture, wire, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.

\$1.50 per year, single copies 15 cents
ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER OR Address
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
223 Washington St., Chicago

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS & C.
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.